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Nunn Assails Reagan on ABM



Says Officials Misrepresent 1972 Stance

By Michael R. Gordon
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Senator Sam Nunn, a prominent Democrat on military and arms-control issues, has charged that the Reagan administration misrepresented the 1972 Senate deliberations on the anti-ballistic missile treaty so as to support its broad new interpretation of the treaty.

Mr. Nunn, issuing the first part of a long-awaited report on how the treaty should be interpreted, said Wednesday that the Nixon administration had presented the Senate with a restrictive interpretation and that the Senate had approved the treaty on this understanding.

The Reagan administration, by contrast, has argued that the treaty should be interpreted broadly. This would allow extensive testing and development of space-based anti-missile systems, widely called "star wars," that are not allowed by the restrictive view of the treaty.

The question of what the Senate was told in 1972 is a main factor in determining which interpretation is legally binding.

The report by Mr. Nunn, a Georgian who heads the Senate Armed Services Committee, lent strong support to advocates of the traditional restrictive view and was a setback for the administration.

Mr. Nunn said the State Department legal adviser, Abraham D. Sofaer, had presented a "complete and total misrepresentation" of some key parts of the ratification record. The State Department said Wednesday that it had no comment.

Mr. Nunn presented his analysis in a Senate speech and in an appearance before a joint session of the Senate's Foreign Relations and Judiciary committees.

Senator Joseph R. Biden Jr., Democrat of Delaware, the chairman of the Judiciary Committee, introduced legislation Wednesday that endorses the traditional view of the treaty. The measure asserts that the treaty cannot be reinterpreted without the consent of the Senate.

Mr. Biden said the legislation was needed to protect the Senate's constitutional role as the treaty-approving branch.

Former Senator J. William Fulbright, an Arkansas Democrat who served as the chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee during the original debate on the treaty, testified Wednesday that he



PERLE RESIGNS PENTAGON POST

At a House of Representatives arms control subcommittee meeting Thursday, Kenneth L. Adelman, left, director of the U.S. arms control agency, consulting with Richard N. Perle, who later resigned as the assistant secretary of defense for international security policy. New York Times interview, Page 2.

Soviet Explodes Nuclear Device, Rejects Claim

United Press International
MOSCOW — The Soviet Union conducted its second underground nuclear explosion in two weeks on Thursday and denied U.S. claims that a Feb. 26 test had released radioactive fallout into the atmosphere in violation of the 1963 Limited Test Ban Treaty.

The test in Soviet Central Asia was the second since the Kremlin abandoned its 19-month-old unilateral moratorium. The explosion had a yield of 20 kilotons, or 20,000 tons of TNT, and was conducted "with a view to upgrading military technology," Tass said. The test was carried out in Semipalatinsk in the republic of Kazakhstan.

The announcement came a day after the U.S. State Department said in Washington that the Soviet underground test on Feb. 26 had released a small amount of radioactive material into the atmosphere, in violation of the 1963 treaty. That treaty bans the release of radioactive materials over national borders during testing.

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Former Senator J. William Fulbright, an Arkansas Democrat who served as the chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee during the original debate on the treaty, testified Wednesday that he

Lebanon Captive Threatened for French Remarks

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BEIRUT — A Lebanese fundamentalist Moslem group said Thursday that it would kill a French hostage within 48 hours unless it received an explanation of remarks on France's Middle East policy made earlier this week by President François Mitterrand.

A handwritten statement delivered by the Revolutionary Justice Organization to an international news agency said: "If an explanation is not issued within the assigned period, this means that Normandin will be put on trial and executed."

Jean-Louis Normandin, 34, a lighting technician, was kidnapped March 8 last year with other members of a crew from Antenne-2, a French television channel.

The statement was accompanied by a photograph of Mr. Normandin. The three other members of his crew were released in June and December.

In Paris, the Foreign Ministry said it would not comment on the statement. The ministry said it had not yet received word from the French Embassy in Beirut whether the statement was genuine.

The remarks questioned in the statement were made by the French president on Tuesday. Speaking to television correspondents in Paris, Mr. Mitterrand said: "France will continue to supply Iraq with arms although it is not an enemy of Iran. France has been supplying arms to Iraq for the last 11 years. Iran and Iraq have been at war for the last six and one-half years."

On the hostages issue, he said that "terms set by the kidnappers are not acceptable." He emphasized that he refused to "exchange an assassin against an innocent."

This was a reference to three Middle Eastern prisoners serving life sentences in French jails for terrorism-related offenses. They include Georges Ibrahim Abdallah, who was given a life sentence last month for complicity in the 1982 murders of a U.S. and an Israeli diplomat.

The Revolutionary Justice Organization, which is among those believed to be made up of pro-Iranian Shiite Moslems, said Thursday that it wanted Prime Minister Jacques Chirac "who is responsible for pledges and the implementations of agreements" to provide "a quick explanation within 48 hours of what President Mitterrand said on

U.S. Army Qualifies Support of Missile Pact

By George C. Wilson
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — General Maxwell R. Thurman, the U.S. Army vice chief of staff, has said that if Washington and Moscow reach agreement on limiting intermediate-range nuclear forces, the army intends to convert NATO medium-range missiles in Europe to short-range missiles to offset any Warsaw Pact advantage.

The testimony Wednesday by the army's second-ranking officer indicates the kind of safeguards that the Joint Chiefs of Staff are likely to request in exchange for their support for a U.S.-Soviet agreement on intermediate-range nuclear forces, according to Pentagon officials.

The chiefs similarly conditioned their support of the 1979 Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty, known as SALT-2, on a commitment by the Carter administration to build more strategic weaponry.

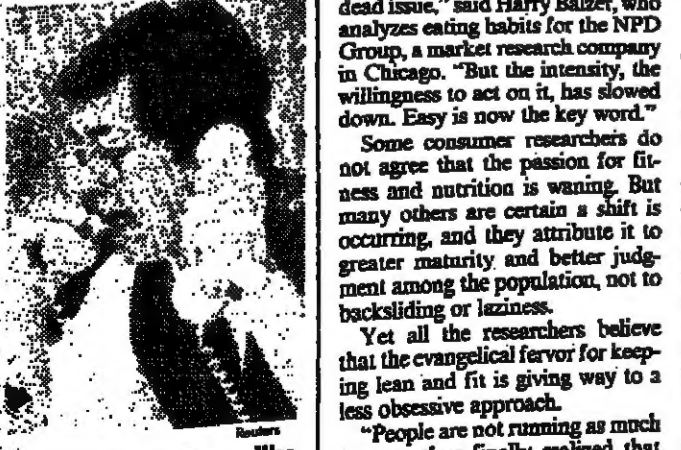
The U.S. military's reluctance to concede a Soviet edge in shorter-range nuclear missiles could further complicate efforts to reach an intermediate-range agreement, according to officials in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

They said that Soviet negotiators in Geneva appeared to be backing away from a commitment to limit the shorter-range weapons as part

LATE NEWS House Panel Backs Trade Bill

WASHINGTON (UPI) — A House of Representatives trade subcommittee unanimously approved a measure Thursday to strengthen U.S. trade policy and expand aid to industries badly hurt by imports.

After two days of closed meetings, the panel adopted without major modification a trade reform proposal presented earlier by the chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, Dan Rostenkowski, Democrat of Illinois, and the chairman of the House trade subcommittee, Sam M. Gibbons, Democrat of Florida.



Currency traders, like this man in Tokyo, represent the rawest nerve of the international financial system. Page 11.

INSIDE TODAY

GENERAL NEWS
■ As the threat of famine subsides in Ethiopia, Western aid efforts have turned increasingly to development. Page 2.
■ Cyprus is replacing Beirut as a regional hub for drug and gun dealing. Page 6.
BUSINESS/FINANCE
■ U.S. retail sales rose 4.1 percent in February, but analysts said the underlying spending trend remained weak. Page 11.

In U.S., It's No to Sweat, Yes to Sweets

By Trish Hall
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Say goodbye to the days of no pain, no gain. Americans are trying to exercise without sweating, diet without giving up cake and eat without cooking. If this keeps up, it may become stylish to be a little bit fatter, some trend watchers say.

Americans have been eating more candy, beef, cream and corn chips, and are buying walking shoes and practicing more aerobics in their gentler forms.

Reclining chairs, a national symbol for taking it easy, are selling briskly. Pizza delivery is booming, snacking at home is on the rise, and dieting is declining.

"I'm not saying nutrition is a dead issue," said Harry Balzer, who analyzes eating habits for the NPD Group, a market research company in Chicago. "But the intensity, the willingness to act on it, has slowed down. Easy is now the key word."

Some consumer researchers do not agree that the passion for fitness and nutrition is waning. But many others are certain a shift is occurring, and they attribute it to greater maturity and better judgment among the population, not to backsliding or laziness.

Yet all the researchers believe that the evangelical fervor for keeping lean and fit is giving way to a less obsessive approach.

"People are not running as much because they finally realized that

Baby boomers still care about health and appearance, but now the idea is that 'exercise doesn't have to be stressful.'

the only animals that run that much are white rats on treadmills," said Leo Shapiro, who owns a market research company in Chicago.

An aging population may also find it tougher to keep its weight down. Arnold Brown of Weiner, Edrich, Brown Inc. in New York, which helps businesses analyze change, attributed what he called the "blackening off" to the onset of middle age among the large "baby-boom" generation of the postwar era.

Baby boomers continue to care deeply about health, fitness and appearance, he said, but now have the idea that "exercise doesn't have to be stressful."

Magazines like The Runner now print stories promising "High Success on Low Mileage." Health articles warn that stringent dieting can slow down the body's metabolism, making weight loss impossible after an initial drop in weight.

Nancy Sils, 33, a lawyer, said she did not exercise as much as she used to or worry as much about what she ate.

"I can't bring myself to diet anymore," she said. "It's too painful. I



PARLIAMENTARY CYCLIST — Lord Henry Plumb, the British president of the European Parliament in Strasbourg, France, rides a bicycle on Thursday to a parliamentary debate on security for EC cyclists.

Parliamentary Cyclist — Lord Henry Plumb, the British president of the European Parliament in Strasbourg, France, rides a bicycle on Thursday to a parliamentary debate on security for EC cyclists.

In German Taverns, a Nation Fears for the Purity of Its Beer

By James M. Markham
New York Times Service

COLOGNE — It was a black day for tradition-minded German beer drinkers, and in the high-vaulted back room of the 200-year-old Frith tavern the waiters huddled in a tight cluster discussing the decision Thursday morning by the European Court.

In Luxembourg, a 13-judge panel had ended a five-year dispute between West Germany and its European Community partners by ruling that a 16th-century purity law, known as the Reinheitsgebot, purity law, known as the Reinheitsgebot, was an impediment to free trade. The Reinheitsgebot — literally, the "pu-

Table with exchange rates for various currencies and locations.

Algeria	100 Din.	115 Esc.	Chen	0.000 Rls
Austria	100 S.	13.76 Sch.	Portugal	100 Esc.
Belgium	100 B.	193.60 Franc	Spain	100 Ptas
Canada	100 Cdn.	70.90 Franc	Switzerland	100 Franc
Czechoslovakia	100 Kcs	20.36 Franc	Taiwan	100 N.T.S.
Denmark	100 Kr.	6.46 Franc	Thailand	100 Baht
France	100 F.	6.55 Franc	Turkey	100 Liras
Germany	100 M.	1.936 Franc	U.S.A.	100 D.
Greece	100 Dr.	34.075 Franc	Yugoslavia	100 D.

As Ethiopia's Famine Threat Subsides, Western Aid Efforts Shift to Development

By James Brooke
New York Times Service

TADECHA. Ethiopia — From freshets to downpours, spring rains have soaked deep into the black soil around here, gradually washing away fears of a return of the drought and famine that ravaged Ethiopia from 1984 to 1986.

Indeed, for the first time in five years, Ethiopia appears to be headed for a year of normal grain harvests, aid officials say.

But in Ethiopia, "normal" means improving 15 percent of its food needs and feeding 2.5 million people in residual famine pockets this year — down from 6.5 million last year.

"A small variation in rains, and 10 to 15 percent of the population is directly at risk of starvation," said Michael Priestley, coordinator in Ethiopia's capital, Addis Ababa, for the United Nations Emergency Prevention and Preparedness Group.

With the recent closing of the last of the country's large feeding shelters, U.S.

and European donor agencies in Ethiopia are turning from relief to development, a process that has focused attention on disputes over a resettlement program and government agricultural policies.

"The only way out is the sort of massive, sustained development assistance of the sort India has received for the last 40 years," Mr. Priestley said.

But many Western aid officials say their efforts to reverse Ethiopia's declining per capita food production are undermined by the agricultural policies of the country's Marxist government. These policies include phasing out private trade in grain, forcing farmers to sell much of their harvest surpluses to the state at artificially low prices, and plans to collectivize much of Ethiopia's agriculture.

"We are trying the Vietnam model — we may adopt it as policy," said Sissy Gebre Giorgis, director of cooperative promotion at the Ministry of Agriculture.

In January, Ethiopia's leader, Lieutenant Colonel Mengistu Haile Mariam,

started a three-year drive for food self-sufficiency, saying that "hunger has left its indelible scar on the history of our country, the honor and morale of our people."

Development plans call for socializing half of the country's transport system and tripling the number of collectives, which are known as "producer cooperatives," by 1989.

Defenders of the programs note that this will increase collectivized land to only 5.8 percent of the total and will leave almost all the rest in private hands. This is more modest than an earlier goal of collectivizing half of Ethiopia's farmland by 1994.

But analysts note that the collectives consume at least half of the Agricultural Ministry's budget. One study found that only 8 percent of agricultural investment goes to small farms.

Working behind the scenes, officials from the European Community, the World Bank and other Western aid agencies are urging the Ethiopian government to adopt more liberal policies.

Particularly irritating to Western aid

officials is the fact that Ethiopian policies run contrary to a trend in Africa today to reduce state intervention in private agriculture.

In Africa, not only in Ethiopia, if the farmers are adequately paid, they will produce more, and a free market system will keep prices low in the cities.

— Benno Haffner
EC delegate to Ethiopia

"In all African countries — not only Ethiopia — if the farmers are adequately paid, they will produce more, and a free

market system will keep prices low in the cities," said Benno Haffner, the EC delegate to Ethiopia.

High taxes and low producer prices in Ethiopia have had the effect of making the neighboring, largely desert republic of Djibouti a major coffee exporter, although it does not possess a single coffee tree. Ethiopian farmers, seeking the higher prices available in Djibouti's markets, smuggle tons of coffee by caravan across the border.

In Tadecha, a village 40 miles (64 kilometers) from Addis Ababa, Alemayehu Bekole, the secretary of the Peasants Association, said he hoped to form a collective next year.

"In the future, we will produce more if we work together," he said.

In Ethiopia, collectives receive a wide range of benefits largely unavailable to private farmers, including subsidized fertilizer, technical assistance and bank credits to buy tractors.

Formed in 1986 by 242 farming families who previously had lived in widely scattered locations, Tadecha is one of 10,000 similar villages that have been

created across Ethiopia in the last three years. By the end of this year, 5,000 more villages are to be created, involving about one-quarter of Ethiopia's rural population.

"When people lived scattered it is difficult to provide extension services, seeds, fertilizers and irrigation," said Beiru Haile, director of "villagization" at the Agriculture Ministry.

World Bank and U.S. aid officials have long recommended such a program, provided that it is voluntary and that there is adequate planning.

Critics say the program is a stepping stone to collectivization. Government officials deny this.

This month, the government is expected to resume another controversial program, which resettles farmers from Ethiopia's poor and overcrowded north to the fertile and underpopulated south and west.

The program was suspended in January 1986 when a furor developed over charges by a French aid group, Doctors Without Borders, that 600,000 people

resettled between late 1984 and late 1985, 100,000 had died.

The government expelled the French group, but acknowledged that the program had been poorly planned and hastily executed.

This spring, the program is to start again, resettling about 30,000 people, mostly until September. This is about half the rate of the previous plan.

In the next few months, the U.S. House of Representatives is to consider a bill that would impose trade sanctions on Ethiopia. The bill charges that the Ethiopian government "has forcibly resettled over 600,000 Ethiopian men, women and children under grossly inhumane conditions resulting in many deaths."

The sanctions would not affect public and private U.S. food aid to Ethiopia, however. This year, the Ethiopian government has asked for 400,000 tons of food donations. Mr. Priestley, of the UN group, termed this "an absolute minimum level," adding that the country's real needs would be 600,000 tons.

Sweden Sets Deadline On Trade With Pretoria

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

STOCKHOLM. — Sweden announced a ban Thursday on trade with South Africa and criticized the United Nations for failing to impose mandatory international sanctions to force the South African government to end apartheid.

"The time for a peaceful solution of apartheid is about to run out," said Foreign Minister Sten Andersson after the cabinet endorsed the ban. "The violence is expanding."

Foreign Trade Minister Anita Gradin said the trade ban sets a deadline of Oct. 1 for Swedish companies to end all trade of goods with South Africa and with South-West Africa, the territory controlled by South Africa that is known as Namibia.

The ban, if approved by the Swedish parliament, will take effect July 1.

The measure stops short of requiring disinvestment. Mrs. Gradin said that forcing Swedish companies to pull out of South Africa would involve a complicated and costly process of compensation.

She said that the trade ban would not apply to certain goods, such as medical supplies and printed matter. Exceptions also will be granted in cases where a Swedish trade boycott would benefit South African companies and put South Africa's black-ruled neighbors at a disadvantage.

The ban was included in a 51-page bill that is to be submitted to the parliament. Most major parties have pledged to support the bill. Sweden's ruling Social Democrats, who long have sought worldwide sanctions against South Africa, announced last week that they would impose a unilateral boycott as quickly as possible.

Mr. Andersson said that Sweden was acting in frustration over a veto cast Feb. 20 by the United States and Britain in the United Nations Security Council of a resolution calling for mandatory sanctions against South Africa.

He said that Sweden would continue its efforts on the issue. "We have tried in all sorts of ways to get a decision in the Security Council," he said. "We will get more strength through having our own decision, showing that we are serious."

In 1979, Sweden became one of the first countries to undertake economic sanctions by banning new investments in South Africa. The country already bans imports of agricultural products, sports exchanges, air traffic, and loans to the Pretoria government.

In the first 11 months of 1986, Swedish imports from South Africa were valued at 127 million kronor (\$19.6 million at current exchange rates), while exports to South Africa for the entire year fell 20 percent to 787 million kronor.

The relatively modest volume conceals the strategic importance of the trade for key areas of Swedish industry, mainly mining supply and steel companies, industry sources said.

With its move Thursday, Sweden became the second Scandinavian country, after Denmark, to impose such wide-ranging sanctions. A total Danish trade ban was imposed in June.

The Norwegian government proposed legislation in November for increased but conditional sanctions. The main issue is a ban on transporting oil to South Africa and Namibia on ships registered in Norway or on foreign-registered vessels managed by companies operating permanently in Norway.

(AP, Reuters)

Police Break Up March
Police officers with guns and whips fired tear gas in Johannesburg's central shopping district Thursday to break up a peaceful procession by black youths, Reuters reported from the city.

About 50 blacks sang freedom songs as they marched from a meeting at a church that was organized by a human rights group to mark

the sixth annual National Detainees Day, a nationwide protest of detention without trial.

The protesters were dispersed when they encountered a large contingent of riot police armed with guns, whips and tear gas. Witnesses saw at least one arrest.

Minister Claims Torture
An American missionary from Detroit freed after 12 weeks of detention in a South African homeland said Thursday that he was tortured by his jailers. The Associated Press reported from Bulawayo, Zimbabwe.

The Reverend Casimir Paulsen, 51, was released Wednesday after being held without charge in Transkei, a nominally independent black homeland in South Africa.

He said that the Transkei authorities suspected that he supported guerrilla groups such as the outlawed African National Congress, which is fighting to overthrow the South African government. He said he frequently preached against social injustice in South Africa.

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France, Spain Settle Differences In Summit Talks

Reuters

MADRID. — France and Spain on Thursday wound up the first of what is to be a series of annual summit meetings with both President Francois Mitterrand of France and Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez of Spain saying that the talks had overcome all major differences between the two neighbors.

At a news conference, the two Socialist leaders said the meeting opened the way to broad cooperation. Mr. Mitterrand said that they shared similar positions in favor of a conference on security between Mediterranean countries and on the latest Soviet proposals for disarmament negotiations.

The conservative French prime minister, Jacques Chirac, who left Madrid before the news conference, set off a row by claiming credit for improving Franco-Spanish relations through a wave of expulsions of suspected Basque guerrillas. Mr. Mitterrand told French ra-

dio that the crackdown on separatists started before Mr. Chirac came to power last year. Meanwhile, a bomb went off



Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez, center, in conversation with President Francois Mitterrand and Prime Minister Jacques Chirac before beginning talks Thursday.

in a French Renault car showroom in the Basque town of Ordizia in apparent retaliation for the handing over to Spanish

authorities by France of three alleged Basque guerrillas on Wednesday. Police said no one was hurt.

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Perle Quits Pentagon Security Policy Post

Reuters

WASHINGTON. — Richard N. Perle, the assistant secretary of defense for international security policy, resigned Thursday. Mr. Perle, whose resignation had been expected, is an outspoken critic of U.S. arms control agreements with the Soviet Union and of the NATO allies' stance on East-West issues.

Defense Department officials said Mr. Perle, 45, would become a private consultant on defense issues and would continue work on a novel involving characters from the White House and the Defense and State departments.

Quintessential Hard-Liner
Judith Miller of The New York Times reported from Washington: Mr. Perle was and remains the quintessential fierce bureaucratic in-fighter and the quintessential hard-liner on defense issues.

He has played a pivotal role in shaping the Reagan administration's defense and arms control policies. Even his critics acknowledge that he has been one of the most effective proponents of bigger defense budgets and a tougher U.S. stance towards the Soviet Union.

In an interview, he reflected upon his years in government. Q. What have you accomplished in your six years in this job?

A. First, we have passed through a difficult six years without concluding an arms control agreement that damaged our security.

Second, this administration has established a standard for agreements that is both the correct standard and will turn out to be an

enduring standard; that is, they must be militarily significant, equitable, balanced and verifiable. This stands in contrast to the agreements of the past that were often cosmetic, that provided significant increases in the weapons that were covered. The two SALT treaties are very good examples of it.

The Reagan administration will have established the legitimate criteria for arms control — significant

reductions in the forces that are the subject of negotiation.

Q. Has this administration been sufficiently weakened by the Iran-contra affair that there is a risk of rushing to an agreement in the current round of negotiations?

A. Having mapped out over six years a clear path to what we believe will be a good agreement, we're not about to throw that away. I don't detect any desire on the part of the president to rush.

Q. You once jokingly said, "There's no such thing as an arms control agreement." That has been the standard charge against you. How do you respond to that?

A. Arms control so easily becomes an incantation rather than policy. To get good agreements, you have to be prepared to resist bad ones because it's easier to get bad arms control agreements.

Q. What about Congress's role in all this?

A. We are attempting to negotiate improvements to the verification regime that affect existing treaties and it's very difficult to do that if the Congress is on record supporting an unimproved agreement on nuclear testing and, if, indeed, they go beyond that and prevent us from conducting vital nuclear tests.

Q. What's wrong with the 1972 ABM treaty?

A. Once it was concluded, people enthusiastically about it argued that it constituted an understanding between the United States and the Soviet Union that it was undesirable to be defended, that we were both, as a deliberate act of policy, assuring that we would remain vulnerable to attack by the other.

'Arms control so easily becomes an incantation rather than policy. To get good agreements, you have to be prepared to resist bad ones because it's easier to get bad arms control agreements.'

you have to be prepared to resist bad ones because it's easier to get bad arms control agreements.

I don't believe the Soviets ever held that view and the evidence is overwhelming. They invest every year in defensive forces an amount equal to the amount they invest in offensive forces. They signed the ABM agreement because they wanted to halt the strategic defense that the United States was about to deploy. They succeeded in this but it in no way diminished their own desire for defenses and they greatly increased their investment thereafter.

Q. Initially, you were extremely skeptical about "star wars." What changed your mind? Are you using the strategic arms initiative to undermine arms control because you know the Russians don't want it?

A. No. SDI is clearly the single most important factor motivating the Soviets and we have under way: it is the desire to limit SDI that is keeping them at the negotiating table.

Q. In the early days of this administration, why did you promote the zero-zero option, taken by many as an offer you knew the Russians would refuse, and do you still think it's a good idea now that they have proposed it?

A. It seemed to me at the time, and now, that the elimination of the SS-20s and their predecessors on the Soviet side would be of sufficient benefit to the West so we would be justified in giving up Pershing-2 and cruise missiles in exchange. I've never accepted the view that we will be separated from our European allies because we do not have in Europe missiles of the kind that we never had before 1963.

While the English version of Wednesday's cabinet announcement called the panel an "investigation committee," the official Hebrew version called it a "clarification committee."

"We don't commit ourselves to anything," Mr. Shamir said Thursday when asked if the cabinet had pledged to abide by the panel's recommendations. "But I have no doubt that the recommendations of such a committee will have a moral significance of the most serious nature. They will carry a lot of weight."

He said the committee was not given formal legal powers because "the issues are not so complicated" and because "the emphasis is not on the legal aspect."

But Mr. Landau, in a brief statement issued after he met Thursday with Mr. Shamir, said that while he did not reject "in principle" the concept of the committee, he believed "the authority invested in such a committee" would not allow him "to fulfill such a role."

Instead of Mr. Landau, Mr. Shamir appointed Yehoshua Rotenshtreich, a retired lawyer who is president of the Israel Press Council. Mr. Rotenshtreich later said that if the committee felt that something was "being hidden," it would immediately resign and inform the public.

Amid all this frothy patriotism, the sole dissenting voice was that of the Association of Consumer Organizations, a consumers' group that condemned the West German brewers for trying to keep "foreign producers out of their market to the disadvantage of the consumer."

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Israeli Judge Refuses Spy Inquiry Role

By Glenn Frankel
Washington Post Service

JERUSALEM. — Israel suffered a new setback Thursday in its effort to quell the controversy over the Pollard spy affair when a retired Supreme Court justice declined to chair a commission established to look into the case.

The former judge said he refused the government's offer because the commission lacked the necessary legal authority to do the job.

The government later announced that a retired lawyer had agreed to chair the two-member panel. But the rejection by the former chief justice, Moshe Landau, combined with comments by Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir that the government would not be bound by the commission's findings, cast doubts on the panel's independence and on its chances of success.

The panel was set up Wednesday by the "inner cabinet," which is composed of the 10 leading Labor and Likud cabinet ministers, after an all-day session. At the meeting, Mr. Shamir and other senior officials bowed to mounting domestic political pressure and an intense lobbying effort by American Jewish organizations, which have said that the affair constitutes a serious threat to U.S.-Israeli relations.

Earlier in the week Mr. Shamir repeatedly had argued that an independent investigation, in addition to a parliamentary investigation, was not needed in the case.

The affair came to light when Jonathan Jay Pollard, a former U.S. Navy analyst, was arrested in November 1985 on charges of spying for Israel. A court in Washington last week sentenced Mr. Pollard to life in prison for espionage.

While the English version of Wednesday's cabinet announcement called the panel an "investigation committee," the official Hebrew version called it a "clarification committee."

"We don't commit ourselves to anything," Mr. Shamir said Thursday when asked if the cabinet had pledged to abide by the panel's recommendations. "But I have no doubt that the recommendations of such a committee will have a moral significance of the most serious nature. They will carry a lot of weight."

He said the committee was not given formal legal powers because "the issues are not so complicated" and because "the emphasis is not on the legal aspect."

But Mr. Landau, in a brief statement issued after he met Thursday with Mr. Shamir, said that while he did not reject "in principle" the concept of the committee, he believed "the authority invested in such a committee" would not allow him "to fulfill such a role."

Instead of Mr. Landau, Mr. Shamir appointed Yehoshua Rotenshtreich, a retired lawyer who is president of the Israel Press Council. Mr. Rotenshtreich later said that if the committee felt that something was "being hidden," it would immediately resign and inform the public.

Amid all this frothy patriotism, the sole dissenting voice was that of the Association of Consumer Organizations, a consumers' group that condemned the West German brewers for trying to keep "foreign producers out of their market to the disadvantage of the consumer."

"The only ingredient in domestic and foreign beer that has so far been proven to be potentially damaging is alcohol," said the group.

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WORLD BRIEFS

Amal Replaces 2 Leaders in Lebanon

BEIRUT (AP). — Lebanon's mainstream Shiite Muslim Amal militia announced a major shake-up of its command in southern Lebanon on Thursday, replacing its two main political and military chiefs in the region.

An Amal statement said Daoud Daoud, the movement's longtime military chief in the south, and Mahmoud Fakih, the political leader, were removed from their posts. Members of Amal's Politburo, which has its headquarters in West Beirut, were named to replace them.

The statement said that Politburo members, Arafat Aoun and Abdul Majid Saleh, respectively, replaced Mr. Daoud and Mr. Fakih, whose headquarters are in the southern port cities of Tyre and Sidon.

Protesters Capture Spanish Police

MADRID (Reuters). — Several hundred demonstrators in Benicarlo, northern Spain, captured 10 police officers on Thursday during a violent protest march and held them until reinforcements arrived to free them. Fifty-seven people were injured in the demonstrations, which began as a protest by several thousand workers against threatened job losses.

Officials said the police ran out of rubber bullets during fighting with about 300 demonstrators, who beat the officers until they surrendered. The workers took their weapons, tossed them into fountains and marched the officers away with their hands above their heads.

Tories Lead Labor by 6 Points in Poll

LONDON (Reuters). — Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's Conservative Party holds a six-point lead over the main opposition Labor Party, according to an opinion poll published Thursday.

The Marplan poll published in The Guardian newspaper shows the Conservatives with 38 percent of the vote, against 32 percent for Labor and 27 percent for the Social Democratic-Liberal alliance. A National Opinion Poll earlier this week put the lead of the Conservatives at 5 points.

Caracas to Help Quito on Oil Exports

CARACAS (AP). — Venezuela will help supply the oil clients of Ecuador until Ecuador repairs oil pipelines damaged in earthquakes last week. Energy Minister Arturo Hernandez Cisneros said.

Mr. Cisneros did not specify on Wednesday if Venezuela would cover all or part of Ecuador's exports of 180,000 barrels a day. Oil supplied by Venezuela will be subtracted from Ecuador's production quota of 210,000 barrels a day set by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries "and, by August, we will be able to produce our own quota and additionally sell the amounts that Ecuador will be paying us back, so to speak," the minister said.

In Quito, Ecuador's civil defense board said Thursday that it feared up to 1,000 people may have died in the earthquakes last week, more than triple the confirmed death toll of 300, Reuters reported.

Moi Urges Reagan to Act on Apartheid

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Senate to Join House In Granting Immunity To Iran Affair Witness

By Walter Pincus
and Dan Morgan
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Senate select committee investigating the Iran-contra affair has voted to join the House panel in granting limited immunity to Albert Hakim, whose knowledge of secret Swiss bank accounts, key U.S.-Iranian meetings and the Nicaraguan rebel supply program could provide investigators with essential new information.

After meeting Wednesday with the Senate panel on the question of immunity for other key witnesses, the special prosecutor, Lawrence E. Walsh, described Mr. Hakim as "not as critical" for his own criminal investigations as are Rear Admiral John M. Poindexter and Lieutenant Colonel Oliver L. North.

Mr. Walsh urged the congressional investigators not to harm his own ability to prosecute criminal cases in the affair by granting immunity from prosecution to witnesses and thereby removing their testimony as potential evidence.

2 North Suits Dismissed by U.S. Judge

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
WASHINGTON — A federal judge on Thursday dismissed two lawsuits by Lieutenant Colonel Oliver L. North that challenged the constitutionality of the independent counsel law and sought to block Lawrence E. Walsh's criminal investigation of the Iran-contra affair.

U.S. District Judge Barrington Parker sided with arguments by Mr. Walsh and the Justice Department that Colonel North's claim was premature because he has yet to be charged with any wrongdoing.

"This court concludes the plaintiff has not alleged a sufficient hardship to meet the ripeness standard and to warrant anticipatory judicial involvement in the ongoing criminal investigation," Judge Parker said.

The judge also declined to review whether the 1978 Ethics in Government Act violated the Constitution's separation of powers by allowing a special three-judge panel to appoint special prosecutors instead of the executive branch.

The ruling came one day after another federal judge held that the law authorizing appointment of special prosecutors is probably constitutional, rejecting the effort of Michael K. Deaver, a former top White House aide, to block an indictment.

Judge Thomas Penfield Jackson denied the request for a preliminary injunction, but did defer an indictment until the conclusion of any appeal of his decision.

"The court," Judge Jackson said Wednesday in Washington, "concludes that the constitutionality of the act will likely be upheld."

Lawyers for Mr. Deaver on Thursday asked the U.S. Court of Appeals for an emergency order to prevent the special prosecutor from seeking the indictment.

Mr. Deaver has asserted that the law authorizing appointment of a special prosecutor, who has the official title of independent counsel, violates the constitutional doctrine of separation of powers.

Mr. Deaver's counsel had argued that the special prosecutor appointed by a three-judge federal court, had usurped the authority of the executive branch, which alone had prosecutorial powers.

CIA Is Said to Obtain Main Soviet Battle Tank

The Associated Press
WASHINGTON — U.S. specialists are getting a close-up look at the main Soviet battle tank, the T-72, some of which recently were obtained by the Central Intelligence Agency from a foreign source, according to an administration official.

The official said: "The CIA came up with them. It's more than one tank."

The shipment is on its way to the United States from a foreign country, which the official declined to identify. A CIA spokeswoman, Sharon Foster, on Wednesday declined any comment on the report.

NBC-TV reported Tuesday night that the United States had obtained several T-72s from the Iranian arms deal, and there were previous unconfirmed reports that U.S. officials had tried to barter with Iraq and Iran to obtain the models.

The Pentagon spokesman, Robert Sims, denied that the United States had obtained any T-72s from Iran, but he declined to comment on whether any had been acquired.

Amir Zamani, a spokesman for the Iranian mission to the United Nations, said his nation had captured 10 T-72s in its latest offensive against Iraq, but he denied that Iran had transferred any tanks to U.S. custody.

In the past, U.S. intelligence has obtained Soviet-made weapons



Stanley M. Friedman, former Bronx Democratic leader, after being sentenced to 12 years in prison for racketeering. He is flanked by his wife, Jackie, and lawyer, Thomas Puccio.

A Top N.Y. Democrat Quits, 2d Jailed As City's Corruption Scandal Grows

By Frank Lynn
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The New York City corruption scandal has deepened and dealt another traumatic blow to the Democratic Party organization in the Bronx, as the borough president, Stanley Simon, has resigned in the face of an impending indictment.

Meanwhile, the borough's former Democratic leader, Stanley M. Friedman, once one of the city's most powerful politicians, was sentenced Wednesday to 12 years in prison on racketeering charges.

He was convicted in November of having promised bribes in return for getting a city contract for Citicorp Inc., a company making hand-held computers.

Judge Whitman Knapp of U.S. district court told Mr. Friedman, "Having betrayed the public trust, you should not be allowed to continue to exercise political power."

The cases involving the two are unrelated, but are part of a pattern of bribery, extortion and racketeering charges that have plagued Mayor Edward I. Koch's administration for more than a year.

Mr. Simon, 57, said that he was resigning with "a heavy heart" and that a federal indictment was imminent. But he said, "my spirits are high because I have a clear conscience." He said that when he took office, "the Bronx was in terrible shape, but it's been rejuvenated."

Mr. Simon denied that he had taken \$50,000 from Wedtech, a Bronx military contractor. Wedtech executives have testified before a grand jury that they made payments to Mr. Simon and to the borough's two members of Congress, Representatives Mario

Biaggi and Robert Garcia, in an effort to obtain federal business. It could not be determined if indictments of the two congressmen were imminent.

The U.S. attorney, Rudolph W. Giuliani and District Attorney Mario M. Mola of the Bronx have been investigating up to 20 leading Bronx Democrats on various allegations, including cable-television contract payoffs and campaign fund raising and spending violations.

The Simon resignation came only a year after the Queens borough president, Donald R. Manes, resigned and then committed suicide as the scandals began unfolding and engulfing him. In Staten Island, the city comptroller, Harrison J. Goldin, and the borough president, Ralph J. Lamberti, are also under investigation.

Democratic Chief Warns Party Against Bickering

By James R. Dickenson
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The national chairman of the Democratic Party, saying the party's 1984 presidential nominating process had been marked by "trashy," "bushy" and "bickering" has urged candidates to avoid attacking one another, the party's rules and its most powerful constituencies.

The chairman, Paul G. Kirk Jr., did not mention any past candidates by name but appeared to implicitly criticize former Senator Gary Hart of Colorado and the Reverend Jesse L. Jackson for campaign tactics they used four years ago.

His comments came Wednesday as he set forth guidelines that he said were designed to maximize Democratic chances of winning the White House in 1988.

Mr. Kirk announced that he had formed a six-member Democratic Unity Task Force to monitor "the tone and tenor of the debate between the Democratic candidates" for the presidential nomination and to put private or, if necessary, public pressure on the candidates.

Mr. Kirk said the 1984 Democratic nomination contest was "one of self-inflicted political wounds, of meaningless straw polls," and of campaigns devoting "effort to tearing down the opposing Democratic candidates, to trashing our traditional base constituencies, to bashing the party itself and to bickering about nominating rules and internal procedures."

In 1986, he said, negative political ads contributed to a lower turnout, particularly among the potentially powerful Democratic base of the future which has no time for politics.

He contended that the Democratic Party must demonstrate that it is capable of conducting its own "political business responsibly."

Among the guidelines suggested by Mr. Kirk were:

- That all candidates agree to abide by the letter and spirit of the party delegate selection rules, as well as the election and campaign finance laws. This was widely interpreted as a reaction to Mr. Jackson's repeated criticism of the 1984 rules as unfair.
- That the candidates not run against Democratic constituent

Pope Hoped to Fill Moral 'Void'

Vatican Saw a Rare Chance to Influence Procreation Laws

By Roberto Suro
New York Times Service

ROME — The Vatican's document on human reproduction exploits what some church officials consider an unparalleled opportunity to influence governments before they enact laws on controversial medical innovations.

Roman Catholic leaders are acutely aware that many nations have ignored church condemnations of abortion and divorce, but Vatican officials are optimistic that some legislatures eventually will take actions demanded in the document issued Tuesday, such as prohibiting genetic experimentation with living embryos.

The document recognizes that the ethical questions are diverse and complex and require long study. The Vatican is not expecting quick action in world capitals.

It does believe, however, that many people want the science of the human body to be governed by moral norms, particularly in countries like the United States where technology is moving very quickly.

The first sentence of the document says that a variety of doctors and scientists, as well as bishops and other churchmen, have asked the Vatican to express a moral judgment on newly developed techniques to manipulate procreation, such as test-tube fertilization.

Many of these requests came from non-Catholics. That fact, along with a reading of events around the world, persuaded Pope John Paul II that a voice existed in man's moral codes because science repeatedly was posing previously unknown problems.

Early in the 1980s, the pope decided that the church had to respond, according to Vatican officials. After almost two years of drafting, that response came Tuesday. It was entitled, "Instruction on Respect for Human Life in Its Origins and on the Dignity of Procreation: Replies to Certain Questions of the Day."

The document contains significant developments in the church's views in at least two areas: the relationship between civil and moral law, and the challenge of managing science.

In treating these themes, the document provides the most complete expression to date of ideas that have preoccupied John Paul II throughout his pontificate.

It is also one of the most prescriptive documents recently produced by the Vatican in that it not only lays down moral judgments but calls on governments to take specific actions, such as prohibiting surrogate motherhood and the creation of embryo banks.

"This is something new in the history of mankind," said Joaquin Navarro-Valls, the chief Vatican spokesman. "People around the world are trying to determine the ethical implications of these developments, but so far no government has enacted laws on the subject."

The church, he added, "saw a rare chance to try to influence laws that have not been published yet."

"To this end, the document offers governments moral principles which can be the basis for new laws, and it makes suggestions that are much more specific than is usually the case with Vatican statements," he said.

Defining the church's role in the political arena has long been a concern of the pope. He has, for instance, aggressively disciplined priests who took appointed or elected government jobs. Political governing is a role he insists must be left to laymen.

This documents argues, as the pope often has argued, that civil laws must reflect moral laws and that the church has a duty and a special competence to illuminate moral laws.

But the document goes a step further and defines the type of behavior expected of politicians and other laymen.

After stating that civil laws must respect moral norms "concerning human rights, human life and the institution of the family," the document says: "Politicians must commit themselves, through their interventions upon public opinion, to

securing in society the widest possible consensus on such essential points and to consolidating this consensus wherever it risks being weakened or is in danger of collapse."

That statement, the first of its kind in a Vatican proclamation, could prove relevant to debates that have arisen between Catholic bishops and Catholic politicians over abortion laws. Such debates are likely to be revived on the issues treated by the document.

It also addresses the responsibility of laymen outside government who are faced with civil laws that legitimate what the church considers immoral practices.

It says "all men of good will must commit themselves" to changing these laws, adding that "conscientious objection" to such laws must be "supported and recognized."

In apparent praise of anti-abortion advocates, the document says: "A movement of passive resistance to the legitimization of practices contrary to human life and dignity is beginning to make an ever sharper impression upon the moral conscience of many, especially among specialists in the biomedical sciences."

John Paul has stated repeatedly that the church feels no hostility toward science, that it clearly sees the benefits of science and that it wants to help ensure that scientific activity is moral and to the benefit of man.

Several Vatican officials have spoken to reporters of their concerns that this document could undo the pope's effort to reach an accommodation between science and religion. This would happen, they said, if it is viewed as another Galileo case, a reference to the Vatican's persecution of the 17th century Italian astronomer.

Many U.S. Catholics Say Edict Will Be Ignored

By Robert Lindsey
New York Times Service

SAN FRANCISCO — Heidi Plummer is a 40-year-old Roman Catholic who has been trying in vain to conceive a child with her husband, John, for more than a decade.

Catholic or not, she said Wednesday, they will use whatever means it takes for them to produce a child, despite the Vatican's condemnation of virtually all technological methods of achieving conception.

"I can't give up my quest for my own child on this basis," said Mrs. Plummer, who adopted a son, Trevor, last year. "John and I have put too much of our hearts into having a family. We've been waiting for technology to catch up with us."

"We love Trevor but we want our own child," Mrs. Plummer said, adding that she and her husband intended to seek help through an in vitro fertilization program. "Parenting is such a strong urge. I don't think the church can stop it."

Other Catholics and medical specialists interviewed Wednesday predicted that many Catholics in the United States would respond to the sweeping Vatican edict Tuesday much as Mrs. Plummer has, by ignoring it.

Some said they thought the doctrinal statement would discourage especially devout Catholics and members of ethnic communities where church discipline is strong from using artificial insemination or other church-banned techniques to achieve conception.

But the consensus was that many American Catholics were so desperate to have children that they would defy the proclamation.

Several of those interviewed said the church's proclamation was already generating a sense of guilt among would-be parents who were Catholic.

A 29-year-old patient at one San Francisco area fertility clinic, speaking on condition that she not be identified, said: "The church says practicing birth control is a sin. But we've been trying every way we know of to have a child for five years and we can't. We're desperate."

"How can it be a sin if my husband's sperm is to be used to fertilize an egg from me and I give birth from my womb? I think God wants us to have children. How can that be a sin?"

Patty Battle-Mutiger, coordinator of an in vitro fertilization program at United Hospital in Port Chester, New York, said, "I've talked to a lot of our Catholic patients today, and they are very, very stressed, just traumatized by the Vatican statement."

The United Hospital program treats 40 to 60 patients a month and has produced three births over the past year.

Gary and Amanda Bagnato, who live near Albany, New York, said they had tried for six years to have a child. On March 1, Mrs. Bagnato delivered a son after participating in the United Hospital program.

"After I got pregnant, I was just like my other pregnant lady," Mrs. Bagnato said. "It is unfortunate the pope came out against modern science. He seems to be saying many of us won't have families."

Her husband said: "This is confusing for a Catholic who wants to practice the faith and is being boxed into a corner by the church hierarchy. It's another signal to me of the difficulty of being practicing as a Catholic and offering that to my son."



Paul G. Kirk Jr.

groups as a "short-sighted" campaign tactic and that these groups argue "narrow or single-issue litmus tests" of candidates. This appeared to be a criticism of Mr. Hart's repeated attacks on Walter F. Mondale in 1984 as a candidate beholden to special interests and to the pressure that a number of constituency groups put on the candidates during the nominating process.

• That all candidates agree in advance not to attack the party and to give their "early and unqualified support" to the eventual national ticket.

Diamonds, if Not Forever, Outlive Sun

Microscopic Grains May Hold Clues to Evolution of Stars

By John Noble Wilford
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Microscopic diamonds, older than the sun and the Earth and perhaps the oldest minerals ever examined, have been found imbedded in meteorites, scientists reported Thursday.

The scientists who made the discovery said the diamond grains presumably were created in the atmosphere of a distant star shortly before it exploded billions of years ago, casting a shower of matter through the heavens. This apparently means that interstellar dust is sprinkled with diamonds, the scientists said.

Because the meteoritic diamonds are so durable, remaining unaltered through time, distance and the inferno out of which the solar system emerged, scientists believe the grains encapsulate pristine traces of many other elements produced by exploding stars, or supernovas, not unlike the one that recently

became visible from the Southern Hemisphere.

A more detailed examination may give scientists their first glimpse of stellar elements like those that were the source of most of the atoms on Earth and in the bodies of its inhabitants. This analysis of the diamonds also is expected to provide insights into the evolution of stars and the birth of the solar system.

Moreover, scientists said, the discovery represents the first evidence that diamonds in nature can be formed at low pressures, and is likely to stimulate laboratory research in creating synthetic diamonds for industrial and consumer goods.

The discovery was made by a team of scientists led by Edward Anders and Roy S. Lewis of the University of Chicago. Their description and analysis of the diamonds was reported in the current issue of Nature, the British science journal.

The diamonds are so tiny that trillions of them could rest on the head of a pin. Their distinctive crystalline structure could be determined only through observations with electron-scanning microscopes.

John A. Wood, a specialist in meteorites at the Harvard-Smithsonian Center for Astrophysics at Cambridge, Massachusetts, called the discovery surprising because of the assumption that natural diamonds could not be created in the extremely low pressures of stellar atmospheres.

On Earth they are formed deep in the ground, where the pressures are 60,000 to 80,000 times that at the surface.

Woody Hayes, U.S. Football Coach, Is Dead

United Press International

COLUMBUS, Ohio — Woody Hayes, 74, the former Ohio State University football coach whose temper nearly overshadowed his record of success, died Thursday of a heart attack.

Mr. Hayes, whose full name was Wayne Woodrow Hayes, won or shared 13 Big Ten conference titles at Ohio State in compiling a record of 205 victories, 61 losses and 10 ties. The Buckeyes won national championships in 1954 and 1956.

Including other coaching jobs in the native Ohio, he posted a 238-72-10 record in 33 years of college coaching, a record surpassed by few college coaches.

Mr. Hayes was known for his temper. He had been coach at Ohio State for 28 years when, in the closing minutes of Ohio State's 17-15 loss to Clemson in the 1978 Gator Bowl, he struck an opposing player who had intercepted a pass to end a comeback bid by the Buckeyes. He was relieved of his duties by the university's athletic director.

The incident was one of several involving Mr. Hayes over the years. (A look at the career of Mr. Hayes appears in Sports, Page 17.)



Woody Hayes

House Democrats Split On U.S. Budget Cuts

By Jonathan Fucbrigier
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Democrats on the House Budget Committee have reported that they are having serious difficulty in assembling a package to reduce the projected federal deficit by \$36 billion, as sought by the Democratic leadership.

In an effort to resolve the differences, the committee's Democrats met in closed session on Wednesday evening. In past years the members have overcome similar stumbling blocks.

The problem, members say, is that the Democrats cannot agree on a deep reduction in the military budget. This, in turn, has undercut support for cuts in nonmilitary domestic spending.

In addition, some members are unwilling to support an increase in taxes, which are supposed to account for half the package, if there are not significant cuts in both military and domestic spending. Others will not support tax increases if there are deep military cuts.

Representative George Miller, Democrat of California, said: "The defense cuts are too deep for some to vote for taxes too. The other side is saying that the defense cuts are

not deep enough to support the cuts in domestic spending with tax increases."

Based on the budget set by the House speaker, Jim Wright of Texas, \$18 billion of the deficit-reducing package is to be in tax increases. Of the rest, half is to be from the Pentagon budget and half from nonmilitary spending, including foreign aid.

A \$36 billion package of savings would still leave the House committee far short of the \$108 billion deficit ceiling for the fiscal year 1988 set in the budget-balancing law.

Based on estimates by the Congressional Budget Office, the deficit, without any action, is projected to be \$171 billion in 1988. A \$36 billion package would leave the deficit at \$135 billion. The budget office estimates that President Ronald Reagan's budget proposals would reduce the deficit to \$134 billion, although the administration puts the figure at \$108 billion.

Mr. Wright and the chairman of the House and the Senate Budget Committees have decided to abandon that goal because, they argue, it is not obtainable without using budgetary gimmicks.

Continued on page 5

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Morality Outpaced

The Vatican Says No

On the day in 1978 when a little girl named Louise Brown was conceived in a Petri dish in a British laboratory, human-kind took an enormous step into the future. Nine years later there is still no body of law to govern our residence there, nor are we really sure where to look for one.

The Vatican, however, knows a source for such laws: in the teachings, or magisterium, of the Roman Catholic Church — and this week it expanded those teachings with a doctrinal statement. It condemns virtually all forms of artificial fertilization and embryo transfer and approves medical interference in procreation only when it assists married couples who engaged in "normal" intercourse. The Vatican also calls for laws prohibiting surrogate motherhood and experimentation on living embryos.

Some American Roman Catholic theologians have already dissected from parts of "Instruction on Respect for Human Life in Its Origin and on the Dignity of Procreation: Replies to Certain Questions of the Day." So will many of the laity, to judge by their response to earlier bans on abortion and birth control devices. As for non-Catholics, their response to the new doctrinal statement might be, "Who's the Vatican to tell me what to do with my life?"

Yet thoughtful people, their consciences engaged by issues like surrogate motherhood, can nevertheless welcome "Replies to Certain Questions." Whether or not they agree with all or much of the doctrinal statement, it offers a considered set of views warranting attention as secular society argues out its bioethical views.

And there are some parts of the statement with which it would be hard for any-

one to disagree: "Thanks to the progress of the biological and medical sciences, man has at his disposal ever more effective therapeutic resources; but he can also acquire new powers, with unforeseeable consequences, over human life at its very beginning and in its first stages."

The Vatican statement warns: "It would on the one hand be illusory to claim that scientific research and its applications are morally neutral; on the other hand one cannot derive criteria for guidance from mere technical efficiency." If one could, countless Americans would still be hooked up to life support systems that were, in effect, simply ventilating dead bodies. That they are not is because they, their physicians and their families recognized the limits of "technical efficiency" and asked for legislation that placed lifesaving measures within a broader concept.

Yet to be developed, however, are legal criteria concerning surrogate motherhood, which involves a very efficient, and indeed simple, technology. As the case of Baby M shows all too clearly, such criteria are sorely needed. The judge who must decide whether the child will live with her father or with the woman he hired to bear her child has to do so unaided by statute, case law or even settled public policy. As for the moral aspects of other issues like influencing chromosomal and genetic inheritance, modern society has not even touched them yet.

Even Americans who disagree with the Vatican's specific "replies" to such troubling questions can welcome the stimulus to think through ethical responses of their own. "Medical technology is running ahead of morality," a British doctor said when Louise Brown was born. It still is.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

Let's Talk It Over

The Vatican's statement on human procreation demonstrates the profound difficulty of the moral questions raised by the capacities of modern medicine. The statement is clearly going to be discussed widely outside the Catholic Church as well as within it, not least because it calls for legislation to support its basic precepts. But the issues here carry great significance, and they deserve careful attention even by those who disagree with the Vatican's conclusions.

While there is much that the Catholic Church opposes in modern reproductive practice, the language of the statement suggests that there are degrees of opposition. There is absolute condemnation, for example, of diagnostic procedures to identify a defective fetus with the prospect of aborting it. There is similar condemnation of experimentation with aborted embryos — a subject on which objections are not limited to the Catholic Church.

The position on surrogate parenthood follows from the view that violates the nature of the family and the bond between two married parents bringing up their children. But in a society in which parents can divorce and remarry, it is common for children to grow up in families in which one of the adults is not their natural parent. The Vatican statement argues forcefully that "the vitality and

stability of society require that children come into the world within a family and that the family be firmly based on marriage." It is less clear that surrogate arrangements, for all of their ambiguity, threaten the bond of the family sufficiently to justify outlawing them.

Similarly, the Vatican condemns conception in vitro and embryo transfer, even using the reproductive cells of a married couple. "Such fertilization entrusts the life and identity of the embryo into the power of doctors and biologists and establishes the domination of technology over the origin and destiny of the human person." This whole statement is an attempt to set the proper limits to technical intervention, for the purpose of preserving human dignity.

Politicians, the Vatican declares, have an obligation to secure the "widest possible consensus" on these points. In such a country as the United States, whose people support many churches and follow many doctrines, it will be more useful for people in politics to try to change minds than to try to change laws. There is no range of subjects in which people's convictions run deeper and are less amenable to legal coercion. The Catholic Church has drawn attention here to the moral implications of reproductive technology as it is now developing. Discussion and reflection would be a better response than the legislation that it urges.

—THE WASHINGTON POST

Transition on Nicaragua

The condition of U.S. policy on Nicaragua has gone from uncertain to critical. The latest blow is the resignation from the resistance leadership of Arturo Cruz, a respected democrat who alone might have kept a restive Congress aboard. Now, on Nicaragua, President Reagan will be reduced to trying to sustain his veto.

Meanwhile, changes are taking place deep within the administration. Mr. Reagan is still very much under the cloud of the Iran-contra affair. Two driving forces of his Nicaraguan policy, William Casey and Patrick Buchanan, are gone. His new chief of staff cannot feel that it will aid his mission of presidential restoration to join a battle with Congress that may give Republicans a political issue but that Mr. Reagan is virtually sure to lose.

The time is right for what the House majority leader, Thomas Foley, calls a "transition policy" — contemplating congressional-executive agreement — if it can conceivably be achieved — on phasing out U.S. aid to the contras. The point would be to save what can be saved of a chance for democracy opening in Nicaragua and to avoid the twin extremes, neither of which are unimagined, of having the United States intervene or coldly pull the plug.

How much of this chance can be saved? The pessimists are not foolish to fear that only military pressure can induce the Sandinistas, devoted Marxists, to share some

power. But Mr. Reagan has had more than six years to make his case, and he has yet to convince a stable congressional majority that doing the job his way can possibly work. Some part — far from all — of the contras' generally unimpressive military showing can be laid to the off-and-on quality of U.S. support. The political fecklessness of the contras is entirely their own affair.

The better course starts from the fact that in the church, the private sector, the educated classes and the countryside, important elements remain that support democracy and oppose arbitrary Sandinist power. To put it another way, a considerable constituency exists to which the still legal political opposition could appeal. To widen the political space available to these parties is precisely the goal of the Latin democracies. The large role they see for Washington is to help contain the spread of the Sandinist revolution beyond Nicaragua. The goal they take for themselves is to pressure the Sandinistas toward greater openness.

This is not much for Nicaraguan democrats to lean on. But a decade's striving suggests that it is more than the contras can assure them. It would be a bitter disappointment for President Reagan to join Congress and go this way. But it would also give him his best chance to achieve some part of his original goals.

—THE WASHINGTON POST

Other Comment

A Distressing Resignation

Garret Fitzgerald's resignation (as leader of Fine Gael) is much more distressing than his loss of a fleeting election. He fell from office because, as a coalition, his government could not grapple with the economic slide that began almost a decade ago. Charles Haughey, the new prime minister, will find that difficulty just as daunting. But Garret—

he needs no other name — has devoted his entire political career to one overriding goal: reconciliation between people living in the North, and between North and South. He hasn't achieved it, and it remains to be seen who can. It is hard to find another political leader in the entire island who has the personality and thrust to make the same sacrifices and work with the same generosity.

—The Guardian (London)

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OPINION

Toward a Third Term of Battling Against Socialism

By George F. Will

LONDON — Norman Tebbit, chairman of the Conservative Party, is the serrated edge of Margaret Thatcher's conservatism. He has paid a terrible price in politics. In 1984 he was severely injured and his wife personally paralyzed by an IRA bomb. However, as Mrs. Thatcher prepares to try to become the first person to lead a British party to victory in three consecutive elections, Mr. Tebbit has the satisfaction of her accomplishments.

She has, he says, refuted "the theory of the inevitability of the drift to the left, the theory that conservative governments only slow or ameliorate socialism." The ratchet effect now works the other way, he says, because many of Mrs. Thatcher's psychological and institutional effects are as "irreversible" (an important word to Thatcher) as anything can be in democracies that rest on the sand of opinion.

For example, to promote a "property-owning democracy," two million houses previously owned by public authorities have been sold to residents. An observer says, "The results can be seen in fresh paint, new front doors and nearly kept gardens." Labor opposition to the sales has ended.

Because Mrs. Thatcher came to office shortly before Ronald Reagan became president, and because she will seek a third term before the Republican Party does in the United States (probably this May or October; necessarily by June 1988), the similarities between her and Mr. Reagan's experiences are intriguing.

She and he were produced, to significant extent, by their predecessors' failures. The year 1979, when Jimmy Carter made his "malaise" speech, began in Britain with the

"winter of discontent" — even gravediggers went on strike. Both Mrs. Thatcher and Mr. Reagan benefited from the disenchantment of many intellectuals with the state, which had come to be regarded as a captive of client groups it had nurtured.

Beating in mind that "lucky" is what we often call people who are bold enough to seize opportunities, Mrs. Thatcher and Mr. Reagan have been lucky regarding oil, little islands

and arrogant unions. The decline of OPEC facilitated President Reagan's fight against inflation; smugly on Granada provided an occasion for U.S. assertiveness; the suicidal obstinacy of the air traffic controllers' union allowed Mr. Reagan to establish his forcefulness. Prime Minister Thatcher's coming to power coincided with the peak output of North Sea oil; generals in Argentina handed her the "Falklands factor" prior to her reelection campaign; her defeat of the miners' strike re-established the sovereignty of government over a union that had destroyed a Conservative government in 1974.

Mrs. Thatcher, like Mr. Reagan, has aimed to dislodge the public of the postwar belief (now prevalent in Britain as in the United States) that ever-higher public-sector spending could guarantee economic growth. Her moral point — she is a "conviction politician," meaning a moralist — is that individual productivity is the source of collective prosperity.

However, her expenditure-cutting back has been more than her bite. Under Mr. Reagan the rhetoric of parsimony has prevailed but federal spending as a percentage of GNP has hit a plateau high, and the percentage taken by taxes today is equal to what it was under Mr. Carter. Similarly, Mrs. Thatcher has hit a plateau in popularity because of her reputation for severe frugality, although government revenues have risen at a faster rate under her than under the preceding Labor government.

But Mr. Tebbit and others stress attitudinal as much as institutional changes, changes that

are not easily expressed statistically. President Reagan, by riding out the 1982 recession with a slogan ("Stay the course") rather than a relief program, refuted the notion that inflation is a disease that democracies cannot combat. By proving it possible to be re-elected while three million people — 13 percent of the work force — are unemployed, Mrs. Thatcher has shattered the stifling consensus of postwar British politics, the commitment to use government to produce full employment. This has been part of her program to alter British attitudes toward work.

She has shaped Britain's public consciousness as decisively as Charles de Gaulle shaped France's, precisely because conservatism is her aim. She asks: "Do you think you would ever have heard of Christianity if the apostles had gone out and said, 'I believe in socialism'?" Mr. Tebbit says that Mrs. Thatcher's goal of "killing socialism" is achievable, but that so far socialists have changed only their language, not their aims.

Labor leaders talk less about nationalizing economic assets and more about "social ownership." That refers to backdoor ways of giving government and other groups (unions, consumer organizations, environmentalists) rights to involvement in business decisions thereby vitiating the rights of the real owners. With what success? Mrs. Tebbit says that the Conservative will who wanted the adjective "social" negates the meaning of the noun it modifies, as in "social workers" or "social science." His jest is the sound of the serrated edge slicing through baloney.

Washington Post Writers Group



Drawing by PANGHO.

Another National Defeat for Labor Could Realign British Politics

By William Pfaff

LONDON — Britain may be one election away from a major realignment of parties. The Labor Party, since 1924 one of the two major forces in British political life, is gravely ill, and its leader, Neil Kinnock, has failed to produce a cure. The extremist elements that have divided it since Harold Wilson's governments two decades ago now lead it toward still another national defeat. If that happens, Labor may very well have come to the end as a major political force.

Those moderates who have stayed with the party during the difficult last few years are at the brink of defection. They refused to go with David Owen, the former Labor foreign secretary, and two other senior politicians, Shirley Williams and Roy Jenkins, when they left to found the Social Democratic Party in 1981. They remained loyal to Labor, or perhaps more exactly, to the social commitment that historically has been the source of the party's political power. Now they are harassed and abused by the party's leftists, and face another national defeat.

If Labor cannot shake off the influence of the hard left, the Trotskyists, on the one hand, and the eccentricities of the soft and "loony" left on the other, these moderates will leave for the social democratic center. They are serious politicians. They want to win. They want a chance to govern the country. They see the likelihood of doing so as Labor politicians steadily shrinking. This next election will be the test.

The Liberal-Social Democratic Alliance thus far has done well in local elections and parliamentary by-elections, which are called outside the national elections when a member of Parliament has to be replaced. Since the current Parliament was elected in 1983, the Alliance's total by-election vote has been higher than that of either of the other two parties. The Alliance has not done badly in national voting — nor well enough.

The Alliance got 25 percent of the vote in the last general election. Its current poll support remains at roughly that level, or slightly below. It cannot seriously expect to do better so long as it continues to be thought of as the country's third political force, with no expectation of gaining a majority, or big enough possibility, to be called on to form a government. Labor's defeat now offers it a chance to change that.

The latest sign of the sea change taking place in British politics was the Greenwell by-election at the end of last month. A left-wing Labor candidate, standing for a seat that had been Labor's for 50 years, was devastatingly defeated by a Social Democrat. And exit polls suggested that the Social Democrats can expect to retain the seat in the next general election.

The victory was not simply the result of tactical voting by Conservatives who knew their own man could not win. Part of the traditional Labor electorate has converted to the Alliance, until recently a movement appealing chiefly to the progressive professional middle class.

If the outcome of the next general election prompts a serious number of Labor's members of Parliament to defect to the SDP, the outlook for the election after next is for a national realignment as important as that of 1924-1929 — when the Liberal Party, which had been dominant for more than a century, was displaced in popular support by the new Labor movement.

The Social Democrats' leader, David Owen, is the only opposition figure who conveys a toughness and intelligence to rival Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher. He is not particularly liked, but he is respected. Labor's leader, Neil Kinnock, is widely liked but so far has failed to impose his will on his own party.

Those who oppose him inside the Labor movement represent an important portion of the Labor electorate, one that stands by its own principles and plays the organizational and party game with skill and energy. Mr. Kinnock's national party executive does not control the

selection of Labor candidates. By and large, the local party organizations do; and it is there that the left is well-placed and determined.

Mr. Kinnock defends the party's independence from the left, but does so not only because it is policy but because he firmly believes it. The Labor electorate does not. According to a poll in late February, less than half of Labor voters agree.

Of the argument that the Alliance is on the way up, the Conservative Party chairman, Norman Tebbit, said recently that "we have had more bright dreams for the Alliance than most of us have had hot breakfasts." Time enough.

But things do change, and if another Labor defeat in the next few months provokes a major defection of moderate Labor MPs and voters to the Alliance, Mr. Tebbit and his fellow Conservatives may find themselves eating cold porridge — and facing a serious electoral challenge for the first time in a decade.

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Euromissiles: Time for Worried Europe to Get Its Act Together

By Giles Merritt

RUSSELLS — The United States is going to have to work overtime to convince Europeans that the "zero option" is in Europe's best interests. So far the impression given is that the scrapping of intermediate-range nuclear missiles in Europe would chiefly suit America's own desire to reduce its European defense commitment.

This may be a false impression, but the fact remains that the zero option talks opening in Geneva with the Soviet Union coincide with other indications that the United States is no longer as wedded to Europe as it once was. If Washington wants to counter suggestions that a "decoupling" of U.S. and Western European strategic policies is taking place, it must take pains to emphasize its commitment.

Europe needs reassurance that the trans-Atlantic relationship is as solid as ever. For the talks on eliminating the Euromissiles are opening amid buzz of speculation over whether the

United States may soon withdraw up to a third of the 350,000 American servicemen who are stationed in Europe, most of them in West Germany.

"Zero option" also coincides with a sharp deterioration in the economic relationship between the United States and the European Community. The Reagan administration's ego-centric dollar diplomacy, Europe's habit of blaming its weaknesses on others and the growth of protectionism on both sides has created an atmosphere of bitterness and mistrust unparalleled in postwar times.

It would be hard to think of a worse time to start tinkering with one of the most sensitive elements in the Atlantic defense relationship. "Zero option" was never properly thought out in military terms, a noted European defense expert comments, "and that is why a number of

European governments have profound reservations about it."

Zero option originally was a ploy by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization to appease the peace movement. A wave of popular protest in Western Europe against the alliance's 1979 decision to counter the new Soviet SS-20s by deploying cruise and Pershing-2 missiles was partly defused by the proposal for the mutual elimination of the new weapons.

Back then, with Leonid Brezhnev in power, there seemed little chance that the Kremlin would ever call the West's bluff and agree to such talks. After U.S. and Soviet negotiators did come close to an accord in 1982 for reducing — not eliminating — missiles in Europe — the famous "walk in the woods" in Geneva — both superpowers repudiated it as too risky.

So what is wrong with zero option?

NATO experts quietly warn that it could produce a number of alarming new problems. The foremost is that NATO's conventional forces would be hopelessly outgunned if they surrendered the threat of the medium-range missiles. A total of 89 Warsaw Pact divisions are assigned to the European theater, compared to only 39 NATO divisions. The cost to Western Europe of catching up could be economically disastrous.

There are 46,000 Warsaw Pact tanks, more than twice the NATO tank strength, but that is not what worries Western military analysts most. Their main concern is that short-range Soviet nuclear weapons such as the SS-20, the SS-23 and the SCUD-C outnumber NATO's armory 9 to 1, an imbalance so huge that it raises fears that the zero option could make Soviet-style forces unstoppable in Western Europe.

The flexible response offered by NATO experts quietly warns that it could produce a number of alarming new problems. The foremost is that NATO's conventional forces would be hopelessly outgunned if they surrendered the threat of the medium-range missiles. A total of 89 Warsaw Pact divisions are assigned to the European theater, compared to only 39 NATO divisions. The cost to Western Europe of catching up could be economically disastrous.

For Washington, zero option has been the easy option. That does not mean that the Reagan administration's long-term aim of opening up wide-ranging negotiations on nuclear disarmament with the Kremlin is not laudable. It does mean that the United States finds it easier to begin the disarmament trading with the European missiles. The alternatives, "strategic weapons and space arms, measures which President Reagan is not prepared to negotiate much away."

To bridge the doubts and mistrust that are being created inside the NATO alliance by the zero option, the U.S. government must put a special emphasis on its own defense role in Europe. It should underline the \$100 billion it is now spending on a 1985-89 program for boosting its conventional combat strength in the air and on the ground, and the \$20 billion being poured into the creation by the 1990s of 15 new carrier battle groups designed to keep NATO's Atlantic sea-lanes open. (The idea that zero option is the first step toward a new "forward defense" policy must be firmly quashed.)

The European allies, meanwhile, should strive for a common position on Euromissiles. Rather than seek such accord within the NATO forum, they should use the framework of the Western European Union, a 22-year-old body that parallels NATO and includes France but not the United States. Some military experts in Brussels believe that such talks would do much to clear the air, ensuring that the true cost of zero option would be in discussion within NATO.

International Herald Tribune

Reduce Both Superpowers' Conventional Forces

WASHINGTON — Opponents of the Strategic Defense Initiative have contended that there can be no arms control as long as President Reagan sticks with his program. Now the president has not only rejected an intermediate-range nuclear force and other issues as well, but also appears that the Soviets are ready to deal. What does this say for the administration's hard-line approach during the last six years? And what does it do for the future of SDI?

It proves that the SDI has been an important negotiating lever. This point is now conceded even by some of the critics of the SDI. The Soviets have learned that it simply does not pay to attack the SDI head on, and therefore they are trying to create a context in which the domestic opposition to SDI will attempt to scuttle the program on the ground that arms control progress makes new strategic programs less necessary.

I think it is useful to recall that in the last several years the Soviets have on several occasions aborted negotiations and then come back, once convinced of U.S. firmness. It is a good lesson to remember. Do you see any traps in the present Soviet proposal?

The administration has been trapped by its own proposals rather than by the Soviet proposals. The "zero-zero" formula made sense when we were trying to prevent SS-20 deployments prior to our own INF deployments in Europe. But once the deployments have taken place, the zero-zero formula gives more political and military benefits to the Soviet side than to the United States. Militarily, the Soviet Union gains

Zbigniew Brzezinski, who was President Jimmy Carter's assistant for national security affairs, replies to questions on arms control.

invulnerability from such time-urgent counterforce systems as the Pershing-2, while retaining its own capacity for long-range, trajectory attacks on the U.S. command centers and even some strategic bases.

Politically, the zero-zero formula threatens to generate a wave of anxiety in Europe regarding the possible strategic decoupling of the United States and Western Europe. This is why in my judgment, if we can, we should try in the negotiating process to somewhat alter the Reykjavik formula, moving away from the zero-zero formula for Western Europe and European Russia and 100 missiles for the continental United States and 100 for Asian Russia to a formula that perhaps would involve 100 in Europe, 100 in America, 100 in western Russia and 100 in eastern Russia. Such a formula, I think, would be politically and militarily preferable.

Does the administration want an arms control deal now as one way of salvaging the Reagan presidency in light of the Iran-contra affair? I cannot fathom, if you will, internal motivations of the administration, though I do suspect that the desire for a public relations spectacular probably is stronger now than it was, let us say, four or five months ago, before the Iran affair broke into the open. That is worrisome. But I think that the president should remember that his stock actually rose after Reykjavik, when the public perceived him as strong-willed and determined rather than as weak.

A Decisive Test of the Two Powers' Capacity to Deal

RONALD Reagan's positive response to the Soviet Union's willingness to treat European missile deployments separately is sensible. If the two sides cannot now close the gap on these systems, it is virtually certain that they cannot cope with the sterner burden of balancing their interests on strategic weapons. The strategically trivial question of intermediate nuclear forces is a decisive test of the superpowers' capacity to find common ground.

—Alton Frye, writing in the Los Angeles Times

IN OUR PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1912: Go Into Mexico?

WASHINGTON — John Barrett, head of the Pan-American Union, says there is a movement afoot to bring about intervention in Mexico. If the United States intervenes without justification to the satisfaction of the other American republics, it will be, he believes, a blow to American commerce and prestige, and will nullify the good expected to result from the Panama Canal.

PARIS — [A Herald editorial says:] There is an enormous amount of American capital actively employed in exploiting the natural resources of Mexico. In many of the enterprises most of the capital is represented by the shares of corporations which would be enormously enhanced in value if some sort of American protectorate were established. But Mr. Barrett sounds a timely warning.

1937: Madrid Bombed

FRANCO-SPANISH FRONTIER The position of the Spanish government forces became critical (see March 12) as Nationalists cannon-began battering Madrid and Guadalajara. Great German war planes in the central districts of the capital, which was shelled from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., is believed the damage is very heavy. General Jose Mija, the defender of Madrid, brought up the International Brigade to Guadalajara with orders to hold this vital point at all cost. General Francisco Franco, who started battering Guadalajara from dawn, meanwhile, the bombardment of Madrid appeared near when General Emilio Mola's columns pushed down the Tago and Tago valleys clearly attempting to establish contact with General Franco's southern army at Avila in order to complete the Fascists' circle around the capital.

OPINION

هكذا من الأهل

No Solutions, Merely Grist For Rational Deliberation

By A.M. Rosenthal

NEW YORK — It was one of those meetings that are very much part of the life of a half-dozen people in the middle of the day about something very important, but to which there were no real answers. This time it was ethics, and although nobody really expected clear solutions, still a group of busy people decided to spend a couple of hours talking about American ethical standards and what to do about them instead of going for a walk in the winter sun.

This time the discussion — they always are called "panels" — had a special point because it took place at the mid-

ON MY MIND

town offices of the American Jewish Committee, after awards were handed out for books on Jewish themes.

Most Jews are aware that they neither invented nor are not the sole guardians of ethical standards, but still they experience a sense of depression when something goes ethically awry among a group of Jews or in Israel. Sometimes it is fear (will this encourage anti-Semitism?), but often the sadness comes from some lessening of a collective self-image. Jews are not necessarily more ethical than any other group, but they feel they are supposed to be. So when some things go awry for them, it is not only a disappointment but also a source of shame.

The panel was not called to discuss simply Jewish ethics. It was in mind, and so was the acceptance of the homeless as part of the society. But this group also did worry about so many Jews being involved in the Wall Street scandals and about the state of Israel denouncing an American Jew in espionage against the United States.

That bouncy Socialist Michael Harrington spoke, and of course he gave what-for to the capitalist system. He said that one of the ethical problems of America was that the system was good at enriching "paper entrepreneurs" but not as good at increasing the real wealth

of the country through production. He said that in lecturing to college students he found that there was idealism, but that they did not know where to put it. He was proud that his own son Alexander had shown idealism by challenging up his very first arrest for demonstrating. Somebody suggested aloud some matchmaking between Alexander and Amy Carter. At a table there was a matter that then they should both go off to Russia and try a little demonstrating against Mr. Gorbachev, for a change.

Mr. Harrington was enthusiastic about Hegel's point that there is no value in an individual ethic, that it should come from the community. He did not say what ethic this would produce in a fascist or communist society, but said clues may be found in Hegel's "The Phenomenology of the Spirit." Mr. Harrington is a peppy talker.

The Reverend Richard John Neuhaus, a Lutheran minister and writer, said that what America needed most was rational deliberation "in terms of people, on how we ought to order our lives. He said that abortion was the most critical ethical issue, but that when it was raised people said, 'Who will decide what's right?' — as if that were the end of the matter instead of the beginning.

There were a couple of other speakers, but everybody was waiting for Elie Wiesel to sum up the discussion. Mr. Wiesel, in addition to winning the Nobel Peace Prize and writing books that may win him another Nobel, also teaches. Like all good teachers, he poses a question that bothers him and winds up bothering the audience. In this case: How does a human being best put to use, for other humans, the ideas, the experiences, the memories of a lifetime? Everybody knew that despite his eminence Mr. Wiesel was not pretending not to know. He really did not; nobody did.

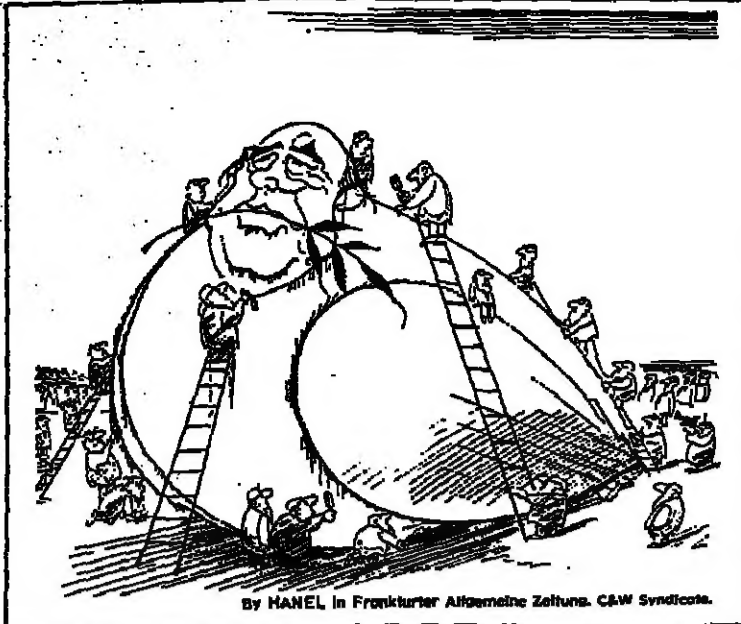
Mr. Wiesel said that whatever ethics was, it was not between God and man but between man and man: "God can take care of himself." It did not sound at all impious, quite the reverse.

Have They Forgotten How?

ONCE I tried begging. I was 12. It was the day President Kennedy announced a naval blockade around Cuba. Headlines had made everybody jittery and in a hurry to get home. I had been visiting a friend, and realized that I needed a dime to catch a bus, but my pleas got no one's attention. I gave up and walked.

I know that most of the beggars I encountered today are far more competent than I was — probably because they are a lot more desperate. At the same time I can't help but think that some of them don't need to be out there. It may just be that they've forgotten how to walk.

— Ted Rubin in the Los Angeles Times



By HANEL in Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung. C&W Syndicate.

Terrorism Isn't Trivial

Regarding "Real Conservatives Choose Legality Over Emotion" (March 3):

William Pfaff assails "rightist radicalism, prepared to disregard or destroy the established norms of international conduct" to deal with terrorism. He argues that international terrorism "in terms both of lives lost and of real political consequences is objectively trivial."

Has Mr. Pfaff ever had that unforgettable taste of bile in realizing you have failed to convince the hijacker that you are a true tourist? Has he ever tried to control his emotions as cold earth spatters onto the cockpit of a relative or dear friend who has been a victim of this "ephemeral phenomenon?"

JOHN S. PARKER,
U.S. Navy, Retired,
Bridgman, West Germany.

Mr. Pfaff has struck again. America's latest sin is not producing true conservatives. Instead it produces madmen like Ronald Reagan, whose administration has "attacked other countries, attempted to kill their leaders, tried to overthrow other governments, authorized subversion and kidnappings" and contributed to "the institutional breakdown of international society."

These American conservatives are obviously a very bad lot. What a pity they don't follow the example of their European counterparts, who never rock the boat. All they want is to survive.

JOAN BERNARD,
Versailles, France.

Poll the Palestinians

Regarding "Egypt, Israel Agree on Conference for Middle East Peace" (Feb. 28):

The controversy over the legitimate representation of Palestinians is ridiculous. It needs to be settled by asking the

Palestinians to declare whom they consider as their representatives. The United Nations could organize a plebiscite.

NAZAR AL-AMIR,
Pampigny, Switzerland.

Identifying the 'Thugs'

I am constantly intrigued by how differently people view the same events. When I glanced at the headline to Drew Middleton's opinion column "The Thugs Are Going Scot-Free" (Jan. 28), I thought he was referring to Messrs. Reagan, Shultz, Weinberger, Meese, Regan, Perle and that lot. Before we continue to condemn whole regions as savages and "dark age" countries, I suggest we Americans review our government's activities since 1981. Foreign policy has consisted of bombing those we couldn't bribe.

The verb "civilize" is defined as "to educate, refine, culture, cultural development," and presumably Dorothy Young (Letters, Feb. 5) speaks of America as being "civilized." Ask the maimed and homeless in Central America and Libya. Ask the victims of the New Jersey's canons. Ask if America approved the Israeli bombing of Iraq and Tunis. Ask the world what it thinks of the CIA. As for "mystics," Moral Majority members have infiltrated every area of American life, and they are as fanatic as any Moslems.

LARRAINE I. BLAKE,
Salt, Spain.

Sudan and South Africa?

Coming from an authority such as Colin Legum, the mere association of the two names, Sudan and South Africa, is rather shocking ("A Sudanese Model for South Africa?" March 7). At best it betrays a desperate effort to say something original when practically everything has been said on a given issue. I am amazed that anyone, let alone a

'Bearing Children Is What Women Do'

By Barbara T. Roessner

HARTFORD, Connecticut — It was a couple of years ago, over dinner at a Mexican restaurant. I had just learned I was pregnant, and my husband and I thought it an opportune time to relate the happy news to our closest friends. (Considering that for the first time I refrained from guzzling margaritas along with my nachos, they probably would have guessed it on their own.) Their initial responses were exactly as I anticipated: a toast or two, a hug for me and a slap on the back for my mate.

What happened next took me by surprise. The two other women in our party proceeded to spend hours regaling us with the most detailed, dramatic, gory, joyous, laughing-crying accounts of the recent births of their own children.

They took turns describing the agonizing hours of labor, the drugs, the breathing, the pushing, the crowing and, in one case, the emergency Cae-

can. The nurse said this. The doctor did that. They screamed, they cursed, they produced a miracle. All the pain and the power and the joy came spewing out of these women with overwhelming force. I was astonished. It was not that I did not appreciate their impassioned soliloquies. Although I usually chafe in

MEANWHILE

the role of passive listener, I was rapt. But I kept wondering what was driving them, what primordial imperative was compelling them to recount at such length, in such precise detail and with such steaming intensity every last centimeter of the experience of childbirth.

Now I understand. Since my son was born, I have done the same thing com-

less times. I can't help myself any more than my friends could. It is a story that simply insists on being told and, other than woman-to-woman (and occasional man-to-man), rarely is.

In the more collective and public chronicles of human experience — literature, film, art — one seldom finds the awesome tale of how we all got here.

That is why "The Birth Project" by Judy Chicago, a collection of 84 works of fiber art, or hand-stitched embroidery, quilting and the like, is so astounding. When I went to see seven of the works on display at Trinity College in Hartford, I was taken aback, even a bit shocked. I had never seen childbirth depicted in such big, brilliant images that managed to capture all that brutality and joy and triumph.

There is both violence and eroticism in Ms. Chicago's works, which were stitched over five years by more than 150 women across America. But perhaps because of the medium, there is an overlay of tranquility. The tapestries utilize an age-old, traditionally female art that is intricate, smooth and requires enormous patience and attention to detail.

As I gazed at an embroidered, life-sized image of a woman's body being cleaved in two by the birth of her child, I thought of my grandmother mourning my grandfather's death as she embroidered roses on a pillow cover. I remembered how I knitted my way through a depression when I was in college.

"Bearing children is what women do," one of the contributors to the project explains in a description of her work. "So is needlework what women do."

In a videotape accompanying the exhibit, Ms. Chicago says that childbirth is a "tremendously shrouded" subject because art historically has been created by men. "The question for women is: Why haven't we painted these images ourselves? Because we thought it wasn't important." Perhaps it is because exhibits such as "The Birth Project" are so rare, and because other artists are unwilling or unable to tell the childbirth story, that women are so compelled to tell it themselves and to each other.

After leaving the gallery, I ran into an acquaintance who is pregnant. We chatted about when she was due, how her pregnancy was going, her weight gain, etc. One thing led to another. Before I knew it, I was giving her a blow-by-blow account of the birth of my son.

She probably found it a bit odd. But in another couple of months she will no doubt be doing the same thing. I'll bet that her story will insist on being told. Right down to the centimeter.

The Hartford Courant.

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

reputed Africanist, could think of comparing an intrinsically racial conflict and a civil war based on an accumulation of political myopia, mistakes and misunderstandings (some deliberate under the British flag, others astonishingly naive under the successive national governments), and external manipulation.

ALFATH I. HAMAD,
Paris.

The Spirit Communicated

Regarding "Inquiry in Iran Affair Is Said to Include Possible Cover-Up" (Feb. 12):

I fail to see the usefulness of President Reagan selecting typewritten excerpts from his handwritten notes to be submitted to the Tower commission. The point of the inquiry should have been not just how much he knew, but what he might not be willing to divulge.

LEONORE SUHL,
Portimão, Portugal.

Regarding an item in "People" (Feb. 17) about the ghost in the White House: Maybe it's President Reagan.

ESTHER STYLES,
Paris.

Aw Shucks, Abe

A.M. Rosenthal's "On My Mind" column would better be entitled "Times on My Hands." Sure, it's refreshing not to be preached at by yet another columnist atop the moral high ground. But unrelenting "aw-shucks" awe at the meaning of life? Worse than making my head hurt like some of the others, Abe's folksy column is plain boring.

LANE METCALFE,
Paris.

When he was executive editor of The New York Times, A.M. Rosenthal would have rejected any contribution as

MILAN FASHION

Armani Is Soft and Subtle; Genny, Brisk

By Hebe Dorsey

MILAN — The Italian collections ended Thursday on a high note — Armani was soft and delicate, and Genny joined the fashion greats.

Armani's collection remains the most subtle and sophisticated in town. Each season, Armani moves further and further away from his once strongly tailored look. He does it chiefly with fabrics — silk, low and light as cobwebs, cut loose, and gentler and not as sharply outlined. Although he is still into shoulders, there have been considerably toned down.

Armani used at least 150 fabrics, which gave a lot of variety to his basic shapes. Lightness was a key factor. The sheer silks and velvets had the weightlessness of antique cloth.

Despite quite a few short, flared jackets, the look here was long, with skirts to the ankles and soft, flowing pants. There was a new and pretty jacket, short and curvy and worn over a matching short vest. It was worn over long skirts or pants and always in contrasting fabrics, such as plaid or tweed over crinkly chiffon.

Gray dominated Armani's palette, but it was never monotonous because of the wide variety of shades. Besides warm tones, Armani also used pinks, eggplant and an occasional red.

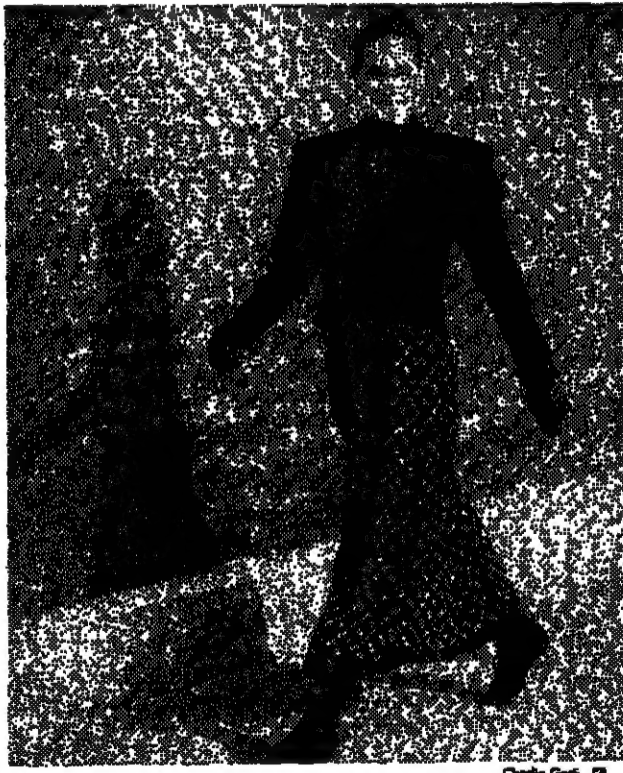
His new coat was also on the soft side — long and slim, it had a loose back and looked best over pants.

Details made this collection. Soft, sheer blouses had flat petal-like collars and built-in matching T-shirts. Frog fastenings and twisted appliqué braid served as decoration. Fur-bordered toques and lace cuffs were worn just above the eyes. Enormous cashmere shawls served as coat substitutes. Other touches included purse-like pockets and millefleur skirts.

A perfectionist, Armani lined his



Armani's long red coat; Genny's brisk image.



skirts with contrasting silk, which was tightly stitched around the hem, giving the skirts added weight and volume.

Evening clothes, once nonexistent here, got getting more and more important. Armani showed long romantic gowns over lace-edged petticoats. Long black dresses were more stark and severe.

For the most part, this was a demure covered-up look, which Armani understands better than do collectors. For the first time this restrained designer used a lot of conventional jewelry.

Genny is a commercially successful, well-designed, well-marketed

line that can be credited to the intelligence of its owner, Donatella Girombelli. She has succeeded in creating an image — that of a successful executive who works hard and plays equally hard.

The daytime clothes were all about handsomeness if conventional pantsuits, worn under pale, long and attractive trench coats. Black turtlenecks alternated with bow-tied silk blouses. Pants were either classic and creased, or soft jersey joggers, occasionally tucked into high boots.

The soft, pleated silk skirts with a small tie pattern and worn under long strict jackets are still there, a

reminder that they are perennial best sellers.

Cockades, centered with a rose, and black ribbon cravats took some of the edge off this strictly tailored look. The newest coat had draped shawl collars.

The evening clothing was on the ball with cute bubble skirts under richly embroidered boleros. Sculptured and pleated peplums gave presence to black velvet sheaths. The long dress with a train was another indication that Girombelli takes evening wear very seriously.

The fashion crowd now moves on to London for the weekend, followed by the Paris collections next week.

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Netherlands	Fl.	634	340	190	1.75	3	Fl. 1.25	Fl. 455
Norway*	N.Kr.	1,650	900	500	4.50	8	N.Kr. 3.50	N.Kr. 1,274
Portugal	Esc.	19,000	10,400	5,700	52	125	Esc. 73	Esc. 26,572
Spain*	Ptas.	26,500	14,600	8,000	73	135	Ptas. 62	Ptas. 22,568
Sweden*	S.Kr.	1,700	920	520	4.70	8	S.Kr. 3.30	S.Kr. 1,200
Switzerland	S.Fr.	480	270	148	1.35	2.50	S.Fr. 1.15	S.Fr. 418
Rest of Europe N. & French Africa, Middle East	\$	400	220	120	1.19	Varies by country	\$ 0.89	
Rest of Africa, Gulf States, Asia	\$	550	300	165	1.64	Varies by country	\$ 1.51	

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TRAVEL

International Herald Tribune

TRAVELER'S CHOICE

Kentucky Bed, Breakfast and Derby
Horse racing fans — headed for the 113th running of the Kentucky Derby on May 2 may book accommodations in guest rooms in the Louisville area through Kentucky Homes Bed and Breakfast. The organization is a statewide reservation service representing about 75 homes — half of them in and around Louisville — with one to four bedrooms each. According to the organization, the minimum stay is three nights, usually Friday, Saturday and Sunday. The price per couple for the weekend is around \$295 — prices for rooms depending on their location and level of luxury. However, Kentucky Homes Bed and Breakfast says cleanliness and Southern hospitality are standard in all cases. The price includes a full breakfast. A brochure containing a form for reservations, which may be made only by mail, is available from Kentucky Homes Bed & Breakfast, 1431 St. James Court, Louisville, Kentucky 40208; tel: 502-635-7341.

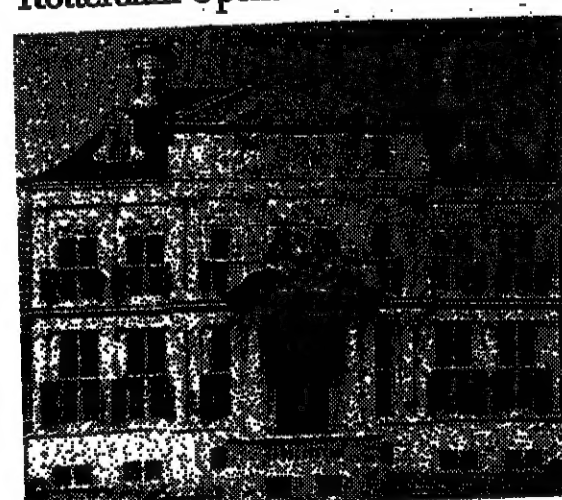
From Houston to the Hill Country

In April, a 12-day expedition in Texas will go from the space age atmosphere of Houston into the limestone and pink granite Hill Country west of Austin, and eventually to the Alamo in San Antonio. In the Hill Country, with water coursing through creek and river bottoms, visitors may pass through blankets of wildflowers and along a dusty road to the Y.O. Ranch, 45 miles (72 kilometers) from Kerrville, where one aspect of the Old West is preserved in herds of Longhorn cattle. The tour, "The Other Side of Texas," also includes a visit to Big Bend Country, where jagged canyons cutting among towering limestone cliffs offer whitewater rafting on the Rio Grande and camping out. (A three-day rafting trip through the Santa Elena Canyon is included.) Also on the overall itinerary are the LBJ Ranch near Fredericksburg and the Lyndon B. Johnson Library in Austin, visits to wineries near Fredericksburg and Del Rio, the caverns of Sonoma, the Cowboy Artists of America museum in Kerrville, a mercury-mining ghost town, and Seminole Canyon State Park. There also is Western dancing, hot springs bathing as well as a wagon ride and steak cookout. Scheduled for April 15 to 26, the expedition costs \$565 a person, including accommodations, most meals, ground transportation and sightseeing. The trip begins and ends in Houston. More information is available from Landan and Leatherwood, 2001 Bering Drive, 3G, Houston, Texas 77057. Tel: 713-782-9253.

English Diarists Inspire Spring Tour

Among the more enduring and illustrious of literary forms is the diary, and in the spring, a tour will take its members through England, where they will visit notable sites described in the published diaries of such writers as Sir Walter Scott, Elizabeth Barrett Browning, Virginia Woolf, Jane Austen, Harold Nicolson, Beatrix Potter and others. The tour will stop not only at sites associated with diarists and other literary figures (among them Charles Dickens, Jane Austen, Daphne du Maurier and Chaucer), but also include visits with some of their relatives or descendants, or with individuals who have special knowledge of the writers. Leading the tour — it proceeds from London through Kent, Hampshire, Cornwall and Wales to the Lake District, Oxford and back to London — will be Valerie Harris, an author who teaches journal keeping, and Jane Began, editor and publisher of the quarterly newsletter *Women's Diaries*. The tour, which is called "England Through the Diaries of Luminaries," leaves New York on May 26 and returns June 8; it costs \$1,795 a person in double occupancy. The price includes round-trip air fare, all accommodations, daily breakfast, four lunches and four dinners, all entry fees, theater in London and guide services. More information is available from Life Enhancement Tours, c/o JP Tours, 225 East 63d Street, New York, New York 10022.

Rotterdam Opens New Museum



The Rotterdam Historical Museum recently opened in a beautiful 17th-century city palace, the Schiedlandshuis. The baroque style palace is one of the few landmarks that escaped World War II bombardment. The buildings' ornate grand floor salons house paintings by museum masters of the 17th and 18th centuries. The second floor is devoted to the city's history, including the devastation of the city and harbor during the Nazi invasion and its postwar recovery begun by America's Marshall Plan. The "Zolder" or attic floor depicts Rotterdam's social history with emphasis on the changing fashions and decor of the eras. The museum located at Korte Hoogstraat 31 is open Tuesday through Saturday from 10 A.M. to 3 P.M. Admission is approximately \$1.25.

Walk from Volterra to Siena



Twice each summer since 1583, in July and August, a wild, barebacked race has thundered through the central piazza of the medieval city of Siena. This summer, a walking tour of the hill-towns of Italy will arrive in Siena in time for the colorful Palio parade and horse race on July 2. The long trek begins in Volterra on June 27, and will follow a route through vineyards and olive groves via San Gimignano and Colle Val d'Elsa. Averaging six hours walking a day — quite enough for most in the Tuscan high summer — the price per person is \$1,400, which covers travel, 1760 P. Solana Avenue.

An Englishman's Castle For a Vintage Vacation



David and Layla Paterson and some of their properties. Far left top, Tal lantire Hall, Lake District; below left, The Old Hundred, Cotswolds; and top right, Stouts Hill, Gloucestershire, which has been converted to provide luxury apartments and suites.

by Fred Farris

WASHINGTON — For anyone who has longed to live, briefly, the life of the British nobility — hunting, fishing, shooting and all — a chance is now at hand. And without the taxes, responsibilities and cares. If you can afford it.

Holiday rentals of seaside cottages or half-timbered pebblehuts with thatched roofs are nothing new in Britain. There has been a thriving business for decades in vacation homes — self-catering, modest and not too pricey.

Ah, but a short-term rental of a country estate right out of Jane Austen, with a canary-yellow, chauffeur-driven vintage Rolls-Royce, and with a full staff of servants — that is something else.

A new organization — Blandings — has made a blue-ribbon list of country homes available for "the discerning visitor seeking luxury, style and comfort."

"The idea," says Vera G. Williams, president of the organization's U.S. operation, "is we would have holidays tailor-made for people, especially in the larger houses."

"If they want staff, they could have it. If someone wants to go fishing for salmon or trout, they can tell us and we will arrange that. If they want picnics, we would supply that. If they need a nanny, or a cook, we would provide that, too."

And if a guest wants to learn to drive carriage horses, the Swiss owner of one property in the Peak District in Derbyshire will give lessons, using his matched pair of crack Lippizaner carriage horses.

Williams recalled a recent guest who wanted nothing to eat but vegetables, especially alfalfa, "and we had to supply someone who would be in a position to provide such a specialized diet."

Getting the right cook is sometimes a bit complicated: "We have somebody at the moment who is taking one of the houses, who asked whether we could get a cook who is tolerant of children," Williams said. "If there was a crutchery old lady who could not stand having children in the kitchen, that would be a problem."

Blandings is the brainchild of David and Layla Paterson, who live in England's Cotswolds and were in the holiday rental business with another firm for eight years before deciding to go out on their own. This is their first season. Their former company — which deals mainly in picturesque holiday cottages — has 1,500 properties, but Layla Paterson said Blandings will hold down its number to a manageable 200 or fewer, for greater care of clients. "And we've gone through these properties with a fine tooth comb," she said.

Blandings also is "exploring the possibilities of having mews houses and flats in London, where people could go and stay a week or two and split their holiday between the country and London," she said.

In many of the larger properties, the owners may be in residence —

perhaps in a wing of a country house — while the guests may occupy the remainder of the house. "If the guests want to have meals with the owners of the house," she says, "that is possible. Otherwise, they may have them alone. It's entirely up to the guests."

"The owners may arrange to have dinner parties with local gentry, so the guests can feel more a part of the community. It's all part of the atmosphere. The guests can see basically how our impoverished aristocracy lives."

Quite a lot of them enjoy having these guests. And there's a very welcoming air. It's a matter of our guests going over and enjoying the pleasures of the British."

In the houses that are lived in, "You will see hats or boots in the hall closet and find the family's own books in the library, snuffboxes in the living rooms."

Sightseeing is especially rewarding. Most of the finer houses are in the neighborhoods of some of the most famed of English great houses, such as Blenheim, home of the Duke of Marlborough, near Woodstock and Oxford; Longleat, with its art gallery and wild animal park, not far from the cathedral city of Salisbury; and Blenheim, Queen Victoria's Scottish residence near Braemar, in the Highlands, still used by the royal family in the summer.

The finest houses range from \$2,500 to \$3,600 a week, with a minimum rental of two weeks. But for house guests at some of the very best, such as Gyrance Hall in Northumberland, set in a 1,000-acre estate and equipped with a chauffeur-driven car, the cost is \$160 a person per day, with a minimum stay of two nights for two guests.

Gyrance Hall and Hopewell House in Royal Deeside in the Highlands offer salmon and trout fishing and stalking roe deer.

Less expensive — and less luxurious — than Blandings properties are those offered by a preservation group, The Landmark Trust, which describes itself as "a charity which rescues buildings in distress and then tries to give them life and a future, mostly by letting them for holidays."

These properties are architecturally and historically interesting, with furnishings and pictures that "have some special reason for being there." Local people are assigned to each to be caretakers and to look after modest needs of their guests. From the entries left in logbooks, the guests have had a delightful time. One left a recipe for chestnut soup. Another wrote, on behalf of her pet bulldog, "A terrible draft comes up from the cellar, catching me in a very delicate spot when I sit waiting for my dinner."

Landmark's properties, modernized and made as comfortable as their antiquity will permit, range from a part of a medieval manor house in Somerset, which served for the last 250 years as a Baptist chapel, and an abandoned railway station near Stoke-on-Trent, Staffordshire, in the Potteries, to a real Martello tower, built to guard against invasion by Napoleon's troops, in Aldeburgh.

Continued on page 8

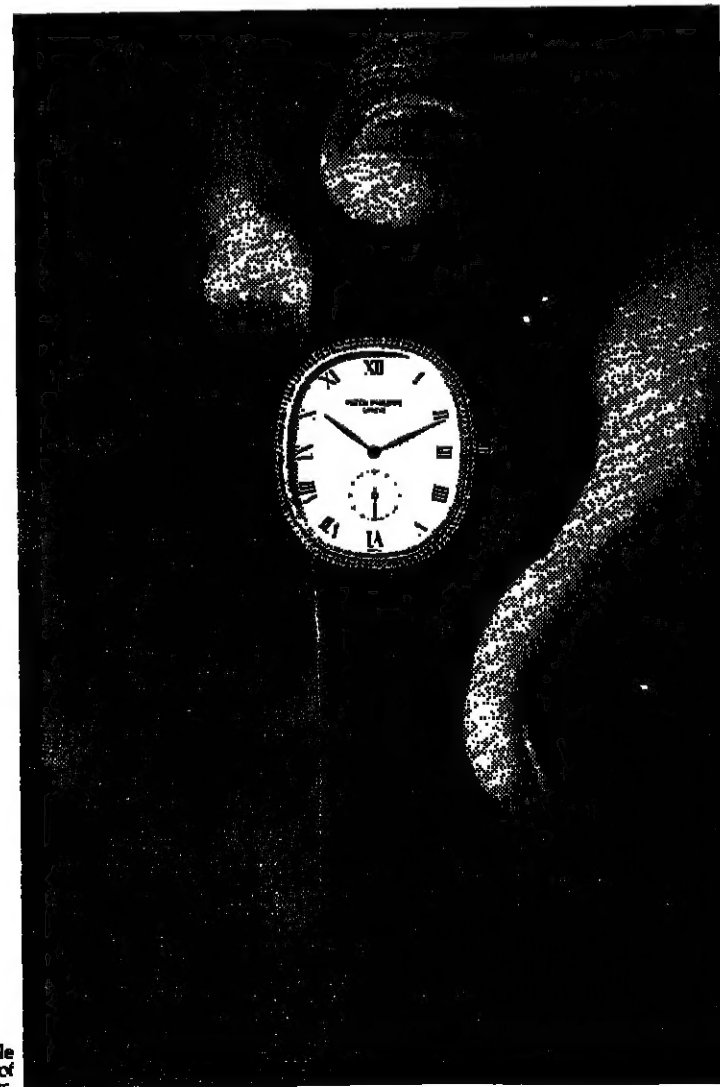
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6	70
7	65
8	60
9	55
10	50



The scene at Swayambunath is an example of the peaceful commingling of Hinduism and Buddhism and of the various sects that have sprouted from each. Today the many

© 1987 The New York Times

Bordeaux, Earthy and Elegant City

PATRICIA WELLS

The best spot for shopping is the covered market on the Place des Grands-Hommes, a central square filled with beautiful cheese shops, bistros and cafes.

Ask a Bordelais to name the best fish restaurant in town and the answer is likely to be Chez Philippe. This is a casual, lively, friendly spot, with tables that tumble out onto the terrace in fine weather. Inside, quarters are a bit cozy and cluttered, but service is discreet and professional. The dishes I have most enjoyed here include the superbly fresh grilled rougets, or tiny red mullet, and the delightful sautéed chiprions, good-sized squid cooked ever so quickly in a sizzling hot pan and sprinkled at the last minute with minced garlic and parsley. Most guests rave about the chocolate mousse, which I found a bit too fluffy.

(Addresses are in Bordeaux, except where noted):

56.91.56.37. Closed Sunday and holidays.
About 250 francs a person, including wine and service. Credit card: Visa.

Chez Philippe, 1 Place du Parlement; tel. 56.81.83.15. Closed Sunday, Monday, and July through September; 160-franc menu (hunch only). About 350 francs a person, including wine and service. Credit cards: American Express, Diners Club, Visa.

Saint-James, 9 kilometers (about 5 miles) southeast of Bordeaux via D10; 3 Place Camille-Henstiens, Bordeaux, 33270 Floirac; tel. 56.20.52.19. 120- and 330-franc menus. A la carte, 500 to 600 francs a person, including wine and service. Credit cards: American Ex-

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The Longest Summer

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FRIDAY, MARCH 13, 1987

TECHNOLOGY

Drill Rigs Weigh Anchor For New, Cheaper Procedure

By PETER APPLÉBOME
New York Times Service

HOUSTON — Offshore drillers are planning to go deeper than they have ever gone before in pursuit of untapped oil and gas reserves, using an ambitious new technology to float a 12,000-ton steel production platform a third of a mile (half a kilometer) over the bottom of the Gulf of Mexico.

The plan, announced two weeks ago by Conoco Inc., a subsidiary of Du Pont Co., would significantly cut production costs and allow drilling at unprecedented depths by substituting tubular steel mooring lines for the elaborate underwater sky-scrapers that are now used in conventional offshore platforms.

The system would have to be capable of withstanding winds as high as 110 miles an hour.

Such technological advances in deep-water production are crucial to the oil industry at a time when more accessible reserves are increasingly being depleted.

Clearly, the big production in the future is going to come in the frontier areas — the deeper waters of the Gulf, offshore California, offshore the East Coast and Alaska, said Constantine S. Nicandros, Conoco's president and designated chief executive officer. "The issue is whether it is going to be economical to develop that production."

The first offshore drilling, more than 30 years ago, was in less than 10 feet (3 meters) of water off the California coast. As reserves were found in deeper water, more elaborate offshore platforms for drilling and production were built. But engineers soon learned that valuable oil reserves were to be found in waters too deep to be tapped economically from a fixed platform.

"The explorers kept pushing out 100 or 200 feet every year," said N.D. Birrell, Conoco's marine engineering manager, "so finally we sat them down and said, 'How far out will this thing go?' The consensus was in the 8,000-to-10,000-foot range. We set our sights on 10,000 feet and we've been moving in that direction ever since."

CONOCO engineers considered building production systems on the sea floor itself, and other companies have since moved in that direction. The deepest offshore production thus far has been with a subsea system in 1,300 feet of water off Brazil. The deepest offshore platform has been in 1,025 feet of water in the Gulf of Mexico.

But the difficulty of maintaining and operating such subsea wells, and the enormous expense of repairs and maintenance, led Conoco's engineers to rediscover tension-leg platforms, which had been patented in 1938 as a means of supporting an offshore artificial island that was never built.

Conoco's idea was to avoid the great expense of a steel or concrete underwater skyscraper by building a hull that would float, partly submerged. The hull was to be anchored by cables that would hold it in position over the wells drilled in the ocean floor. The buoyancy of the sea would exert an upward force on a steel platform, thus keeping the cables under tension.

The system, engineers calculated, would have to be capable of withstanding winds as high as 110 miles an hour and waves as much as 105 feet high for a production lifetime of 20 years.

The first operational tension-leg platform, a \$1.3 billion structure 485 feet above the floor of the North Sea, was installed in 1980. It has a deck structure that includes machinery to process oil and natural gas, a drilling rig, power generators, a helicopter and living quarters for 240 workers. The mooring system is composed of 16 tubular steel tethers rooted to the ocean floor, and on the floor is a 32-well template through which production wells could be drilled.

The result is an integrated system that supports the drilling of wells, the processing of the oil that was discovered, and the

See TECHNOLOGY, Page 13

EC Adopts Flexibility On Steel

Reconsiders Plan For Free Market

By Steve Lohr
New York Times Service

STRASBOURG, France — The commission of the European Community said Thursday it could alter its plans to re-establish a free market for steel products, after arguments by European steelmakers that any change would provoke chaos in the industry.

The executive group of the 12-nation organization had previously said the quota system, started in 1980 to protect a vulnerable industry trying to trim capacity, would be scrapped by the end of 1988.

Now, however, the commission said it was adopting an "open attitude" about whether production quotas should remain indefinitely on about 45 percent of all EC steel products.

The industry has argued for keeping the quotas, which now cover about 70 percent of all production, saying almost all steelmakers are losing money.

These European steelmakers, through their group, Eurofer, have suggested voluntarily cutting annual capacity by 16.26 million metric tons (about 17.89 million short tons), provided member companies receive EC or government support for the costs of reducing work forces.

The trade union confederation in West Germany, the EC's largest steelmaker, said this week that more than 45,000 jobs in the country were endangered by the industry's overcapacity.

However, the commission reiterated its view that the industry needs to lose 25 million to 30 million metric tons of capacity by 1990.

The commission on Thursday maintained that some light products should be removed from the quota system. But it said that to help Eurofer surmount obstacles to cutting capacity, it would adopt a more flexible attitude on heavy products.

EC industry ministers are to meet next Thursday to discuss the commission's statement.

The Market That Loves Change

Currency Traders Thrive on Shifts Officials Abhor

By Steve Lohr
New York Times Service

LONDON — Above Barclays Bank's sprawling currency-trading floor in London the air is filled with cigarette smoke and coded shouts. "What's the cable?" "Thirty-five forty-three."

The foreign exchange dealers, row after row of them, nearly all in their 20s and 30s, are linked to the market with three video screens and two telephones each. It is an arena of split-second decisions, instantaneous transactions and volatile emotions, expressed in joyful yells or anguished groans.

This is the raw nerve of the international financial system, the foreign exchange market. Only seconds after some news announcement — trade figures, housing construction, election results — the report is reflected in the value of the relevant country's most visible asset, its currency.

With its staff of 140 people trading more than \$9 billion daily, the Barclays dealing room is one of the biggest in London, the world's currency-trading capital. Here, and in a few hundred similar trading floors across the globe, the ultimate judgment will be rendered on last month's agreement in Paris by the United States and five other major nations to stabilize the dollar after its sharp decline. Among the weapons at the governments' disposal are the ability to pour money from their national treasuries into the foreign exchange market to support the dollar and to better coordinate their economic policies.

Yet there is an inherent conflict between the finance ministers and central bankers and the currency traders. Their interests and goals are worlds apart. The governments may want stability, but foreign exchange dealers want the opposite. "We want volatility," said Steve Deglish, a 34-year-old trader at Barclays. "That's how we make money. We thrive on it."

An axiom of the business is that any trader complaining of exchange-rate volatility is a trader who lost money that day in the market.

Two decades ago, the British Prime Minister Harold Wilson blamed the slumping value of the pound on the "spooners of Zurich" — his colorful image for currency market speculators. And government officials have complained ever since about the perversity, in their view, of sharp rate movements, an instability they regard as almost an infringement on national sovereignty, hampering efforts to craft monetary and fiscal policies.

Currency market veterans view it differently. "Foreign exchange speculators make convenient scapegoats for the central bankers and finance ministers," said Claude Tygier, a New York foreign exchange consultant, who was formerly a bank currency dealer. "But speculators only take advantage of trends or expectations in the market. And



Currency trader in Tokyo reflects a volatile market.

U.S. Retail Sales, Led by Autos, Rebound 4.1%

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — U.S. retail sales rebounded 4.1 percent in February compared with January, led by a strong increase in auto sales, the government reported Thursday.

The Commerce Department said retailers posted sales of \$122.3 billion last month, up 4.4 percent from February 1986.

But many economists said the underlying consumer spending trend remained weak. One measure of this was that January sales, originally reported as having fallen 5.8 percent, were revised to show a 7.4 percent decline.

And while car sales rose 14.4 percent last month, January was an especially dismal month for autos, with sales 27.7 percent below the levels of December. The January weakness reflected an end to tax incentives to buy expensive items, such as cars. Under the federal tax laws that took effect Jan. 1, sales tax and interest deductions have been eliminated or drastically reduced.

Excluding autos, sales edged up just 1.5 percent in February compared with January, with modest improvements in every category.

Some economists focused on the 1.5 percent figure and said the overall report showed little if any real advance.

"When you put it in perspective, it's not impressive at all," said Michael K. Evans, president of Evans Economics Inc. "Consumer spending remains weak."

"It's another one of these mixed-bag indicators that suggest we're not booming and we're not slumping either," said Edward Yardeni, an economist for Prudential Bache Securities in New York. "If you average out" the figures for January and February, you get vanilla."

But David Wyss, chief financial economist for Data Resources Inc., pointed to gains throughout all retail categories and called the advance "extremely strong."

"The consumer is still spending over his head and shows every sign of continuing to do so," Mr. Wyss said.

Excluding auto sales, retail sales have risen only 2.2 percent in the

past three months, Mr. Evans said. Inflation over the same period totaled 1.5 percent, he noted, suggesting that much of the increase in sales is the result of higher prices rather than a larger volume of purchases.

"That's not impressive," Mr. Evans said. "But that, in fact, is where we really are."

In other items in the February report, durable goods — those expected to last three years or more — including autos, advanced 8.8 percent. Sales of nondurable goods rose 1.3 percent.

Sales at department stores rose 2.0 percent compared with January.

For the three months ending with February, total retail sales were down 1.2 percent from the preceding quarter, the Commerce Department said. (AP, UPI)

Overseas Output By Japan Firms To Rise by 30%

The Associated Press

TOKYO — Japanese companies' overseas production is expected to rise about 30 percent in fiscal 1987, which begins April 1, the Ministry of International Trade and Industry reported Thursday.

The survey based its report on a study of 35 major companies with production facilities abroad, said a ministry official who requested anonymity.

Most of the increase is to come from making automobiles and electronic appliances, the official said.

Japanese automakers expect to produce 617,000 cars in North America in fiscal 1987, he said.

Such electronic goods as color television sets and sound equipment, in which overseas production fell 8 percent in fiscal 1986 from 1985, are expected to rise 32 percent in fiscal 1987, the official said.

China Shifts Priorities On Economic Reform

By Daniel Southerland
Washington Post Service

BEIJING — One of China's leading economists has said that the country, in an important shift of economic priorities, has indefinitely postponed further price reforms because previous efforts have failed.

Instead, China will concentrate on improving management of factories and other enterprises, Dong Fureng, director of the economics institute of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, said in a two-and-a-half-hour interview on Wednesday.

The reform of China's heavily subsidized price system was once considered the key to other economic reforms. But Mr. Dong said that many factories and enterprises were so inefficient and badly managed that they had failed to respond as expected to the lifting of price controls.

Mr. Dong said China's Communist Party leaders have now decided to emphasize improving the management and increasing the decision-making powers of such enterprises. Only by doing this can enterprises become responsive to price reforms, he said.

Mr. Dong's comments provided the most detailed explanation so far for why price reform is now on hold. They were also the first confirmation that the delay could last considerably beyond this year.

He denied that the decision to halt price reforms was related to student demonstrations last December or to the increased influence in the Party of traditionalists, who have been critical of some aspects of reform.

"But personally," he said, "I think the demonstrations did at

least tell us that very great care should be taken in price reform, because unsuccessful price reform can lead to social instability.

"The difficulties and complications of reform are much greater than we had anticipated," Mr. Dong added.

The government announced in December that retail prices would be kept stable this year, but officials have provided few details.

In China, price reform refers not only to retail prices but also to the prices of raw materials and industrial products, such as steel.

Under the current pricing system, it is almost impossible to tell whether a factory is efficient or profitable because prices for many products fail to reflect supply and demand and the goods' true value.

"We discovered that enterprises are not too sensitive to changes in prices," Mr. Dong said. "Enterprises don't take responsibility for increased costs of production. They just ask for an increase in the price of the products they sell."

In Shanghai last December, thousands of workers showed up at several student demonstrations. Some said they were unhappy because of price increases resulting from the reforms.

The appearance of these workers seemed to cause considerable alarm within the government. But the student demonstrators carefully avoided raising the issue of prices.

"Without the demonstrations, we would have decided this anyway," Mr. Dong said.

Mr. Dong said the new policy does not mean that price reform has been abandoned, but that the emphasis has shifted. He said some prices would be changed this year.

Philippine Talks With Banks Are Continuing, Ongpin Says

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — Finance Minister Jaime Ongpin of the Philippines said Thursday that negotiations with the nation's creditor-bank committee were continuing, although a meeting scheduled for Wednesday had been postponed for one day.

"I am going into a meeting with the banks this afternoon," Mr. Ongpin said. "Yesterday's meeting was deferred at the request of the banks as they wanted to discuss matters. There is no suspension."

The negotiations cover a restructuring of interest payments on about \$9.3 billion of the nation's \$27.8 billion foreign debt.

notes, non-interest-bearing debt certificates guaranteed by the Philippine government that would be redeemable in Philippine pesos.

The banks would have the choice of accepting Philippine investment notes in partial payment of the debt, plus a higher rate of interest on the remainder, or of taking payment in cash at lower interest.

Mr. Ongpin has been seeking interest at the London interbank offered rate plus 5 percent point, while the banks the banks want a rate of Libor plus 14 point.

Mr. Ongpin is negotiating with a committee of 12 banks headed by Manufacturers Hanover Trust Co. of New York. The committee represents several hundred creditor banks worldwide.



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Currency Rates

Cross Rates	March 12
American dollar	1.0000
British pound	1.6450
French franc	6.5596
German mark	1.3636
Italian lira	2.3636
Japanese yen	163.89
Swiss franc	1.4803
Spanish peseta	166.64
U.S. dollar	1.0000
West German mark	1.3636

Other Dollar Values	March 12
Africa, central	1.2500
Africa, south	1.2500
Asia, India	1.2500
Asia, Japan	1.2500
Asia, Korea	1.2500
Asia, Taiwan	1.2500
Asia, Hong Kong	1.2500
Asia, Singapore	1.2500
Asia, Thailand	1.2500
Asia, Philippines	1.2500

Interest Rates

Interest Rates	March 12
1-month	7.00%
3-month	7.00%
6-month	7.00%
1-year	7.00%

Key Money Rates Mar. 12

Key Money Rates	March 12
1-month	7.00%
3-month	7.00%
6-month	7.00%
1-year	7.00%

Asian Dollar Deposits

Asian Dollar Deposits	March 12
1-month	7.00%
3-month	7.00%
6-month	7.00%
1-year	7.00%

U.S. Money Market Funds

U.S. Money Market Funds	March 12
1-month	7.00%
3-month	7.00%
6-month	7.00%
1-year	7.00%

Gold

Gold	March 12
1-ounce	375.00
10-ounce	375.00
100-ounce	375.00

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

VW Says Data Tapes Were Altered

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
FRANKFURT — Volkswagen AG's chairman said Thursday that an alleged currency fraud, which may have cost the automaker 480 million Deutsche marks (\$259 million) last year, involved erasing data tapes and altering entire computer programs.

"In this case a degree of criminal energy has been brought into play which until now was unimaginable in a German company," VW's supervisory board chairman, Karl Gustaf Rajten, said in a radio interview.

In another development Thursday, Frankfurt's prosecutor said he and his counterpart in Braunschweig were discussing whether the Frankfurt office should take over the VW investigation. A shift could indicate that prosecutors were widening the scope of the investigation to include banks, banking sources said.

VW said Tuesday that it lost up to 480 million DM as a result of forged contracts that were intended

to hedge the Deutsche mark against wide swings in currency values. Mr. Rajten said Thursday that the forged transactions occurred in 1984. Whole data tapes from that year had been erased and entire computer programs altered, he said.

A spokesman said the supervisory board would meet on April 9 to examine just how much might have been lost and to approve results for 1986. He said of 480 million DM was the maximum that the company expected to lose, based on current knowledge.

Christoph Schaefer, the Frankfurt prosecutor, said, "There are talks taking place with Braunschweig about whether the investigation will be held there or whether we will take over the investigation." "It could be that something was transacted" in Frankfurt, he added, "and I'm being very cautious here. It could be that there are indications of this, but everything is completely open."

He said, however, that, for the

moment, the investigation is likely to remain in Braunschweig.

Braunschweig, in northern Germany, has jurisdiction over the town of Wolfsburg, where VW's main offices and largest assembly plant are situated. The Braunschweig prosecutor is investigating a criminal complaint by VW against unidentified persons for fraud, breach of trust and forgery.

Frankfurt is West Germany's financial center, and most of the largest German and foreign banks are based here.

"This is the banking capital of West Germany," a banker in Frankfurt said. "If either foreign or domestic banks were involved, and until now no one has said they were, the chances are that they are based here."

Rumors of losses stemming from possible irregularities in Volkswagen's foreign exchange dealings have cropped up in Frankfurt's financial markets since late last fall. (AP, JET)

Heublein to Dismantle Much Of Its New Almaden Unit

Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — Two days after wrapping up its purchase of Almaden Vineyards, Heublein Inc. has said it would dismantle much of the company and sell its historic San Jose, California, facilities. Heublein said Wednesday that it would transfer the San Jose production to its winery at Madera, in California's San Joaquin Valley, and would move all of Almaden's administrative operations to Heublein's Farmington, Connecticut, headquarters. No price for Almaden was disclosed, but it was said to be well above \$100 million.

The actions are "a logical conclusion to a strategy we have pursued to strengthen our overall competitive position in the wine business," Heublein's chairman, John A. Powers, said in a prepared statement.

Eugene B. Scialdone, a Heublein spokesman, said the company also was considering selling or leasing other Almaden operations. "Heublein is not in the farming business — we buy our grapes," he said. Heublein, then a unit of RJR Nabisco Inc., announced its purchase of Almaden in January. Ten days later, Heublein itself was sold to Grand Metropolitan PLC, a British food and beverage conglomerate, for \$1.2 billion.

Almaden Vineyards, probably the oldest American winery still producing, was founded in 1822 by two Frenchmen, Charles Lefranc and Eugene Thes. Most of its wine making is done at the Pajeros, California, winery, which Almaden will continue to operate, Mr. Scialdone said. A smaller winery in Cienega may be leased or sold, he said. Two others, at Kingsburg and McFarland, also are for sale.

James Dykes to Head Taiwan Semiconductor

By Arthur Higbee

International Herald Tribune

James E. Dykes, formerly director of General Electric Co.'s semiconductor operations, is en route to Taiwan to become president and chief executive officer of Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing Co. Mr. Dykes told The New York Times he was leaving GE because the company no longer had a suitable position for him. GE has divested itself of many electronics businesses, he said, resulting in a diminished need for semiconductors. GE gained much of its semiconductor business when it acquired RCA Corp. last year.

"They wound up with a much larger business than they intended to," Mr. Dykes said. He noted that most of GE's \$600 million-a-year semiconductor business was for sale. "GE will always maintain a capacity in semiconductors, but not as a semiconductor merchant," he said.

In December, Mr. Dykes was named vice president, business development, at GE. He said the job was "a staff position and holding pattern" to allow him to assist in the sale of the semiconductor operations and to give him a chance to look for another position.

He found one in Taipei. The company he is to head is owned by the Taiwan government, private investors, and NV Philips of the Netherlands, which plans to buy a third of the company's production. Taiwan Semiconductor's chairman is Morris Chang, former president of General Instrument Corp. and a former executive at Texas Instruments Inc.

Rogers Resigns As Head of NL

International Herald Tribune

NEW YORK — NL Industries Inc. said its chairman and chief executive officer, Theodore C. Rogers, resigned Thursday and was immediately replaced by Harold C. Simmons.

Mr. Rogers also resigned as chairman and chief executive of NL's subsidiary, NL Chemicals. Fred Montanari will remain executive vice president of NL Industries and president of NL Chemicals.

Mr. Simmons, a Dallas investor, bought controlling interest of NL, a petroleum-services and chemical company formerly known as National Lead, last August. Mr. Rogers had been chief executive officer since 1983 and chairman since 1984.

its controller, Robert Hertz, to the additional post of chief financial officer, a new title.

Baseltech Inc. of Allentown, New Mexico, which develops radiation products and techniques, said Samuel A. Francis, the company's president, has taken over from Ronald G. Williams as chairman and chief executive officer. Mr. Williams has left the company.

Merrill Lynch Fires Vaskewitch

Reuters

NEW YORK — Merrill Lynch & Co. fired the head of the mergers department in its London office on Thursday, saying he had been unable to provide a satisfactory explanation in response to insider trading charges filed Wednesday by the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission.

Merrill Lynch, the giant American brokerage firm, had suspended the official, Nahum Vaskewitch, 38, on Wednesday, saying it would be disappointed if the SEC charges were true.

The company said Thursday that it would continue to cooperate fully with authorities in the United States and London investigating Mr. Vaskewitch's activities. Mr. Vaskewitch and another Merrill Lynch official, David Soffer, were accused of earning more than \$4 million in illegal trades beginning in 1984.

AMC Begins Weighing Chrysler's Buyout Bid

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

DETROIT — American Motors Corp.'s 13-member board has held its first of several meetings to review Chrysler Corp.'s proposed takeover of the ailing automaker, but company officials said there would be no immediate response.

AMC said in a terse statement Wednesday that its board had hired advisers to help with the \$1.5 billion takeover bid. It was AMC's first formal statement since acknowledging on Monday that Chrysler planned to acquire the 46.1 percent stake of AMC held by the government-owned French car group Renault.

A spokesman described the five-hour meeting at AMC's Southfield, Michigan, headquarters as an "informational" briefing. The board "expects to be meeting periodically over the next several weeks on the Chrysler proposal," the company said.

Meanwhile a former AMC board

member, the economist Patricia Shontz Long, said she was confident that AMC would accept the offer because she believed "there was no positive future in the Renault-AMC relationship" that began in 1979.

Chrysler, the No. 3 U.S. automaker, announced Monday that it had reached a tentative agreement with Renault to take over AMC in a transaction valued at about \$1.5 billion. AMC has posted losses totaling \$838.6 billion in the last six years, slipping from fourth place among U.S. car makers and has only managed to continue operating because of cash infusions from Renault. But the French company has had deep financial troubles of its own.

Chrysler said it was interested primarily in acquiring AMC's profitable Jeep business and dealers as well as a new car-assembly plant at Brampton, Ontario. Based on last year's results, the combined company would have 13.4 percent of the American car and light truck

market, still far behind General Motors Corp. at 38.5 percent, and Ford Motor Co. with 21.2 percent.

The merger would mean a guaranteed future for much of AMC, but would leave in question the fate of many of its 19,000 employees, particularly at aging plants at Toledo, Ohio, and Milwaukee and Kenosha, Wisconsin. But industry analysts said the sale was virtually certain to be carried out.

The takeover must be approved by the U.S. Justice Department and the Federal Trade Commission, as well as the Canadian and French governments and the boards and shareholders of the automakers.

AMC stock closed Wednesday unchanged at \$4.25 on the New York Stock Exchange, while Chrysler rose 25 cents to \$54.50.

Top AMC executives have refused to comment on the proposal, but on Tuesday they imposed a hiring and promotion freeze. Many of AMC's salaried jobs would be

eliminated in a merger with Chrysler and could be eliminated, industry observers said.

"It's very premature to make an announcement on what Chrysler will do with AMC," Chrysler's spokesman, Jerry Moore, said Wednesday.

The takeover would be the largest in the American auto industry since AMC was formed when Nash-Kelvinator and Hudson Motor Car Co. merged in 1954. (UPI, Reuters)

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Moët-Hennessy has announced an issue of French francs 800 million 1% bonds due 1997, with equity warrants.

Eighteen warrants are attached to each French franc 10,000 bond, with each warrant allowing the holder to buy one share of Moët-Hennessy common stock at a price of French francs 2,720 per share during the three years from the date of issue.

This issue is lead managed by Lazard Frères & Co. The co-lead managers are Crédit Lyonnais, Banque Nationale de Paris and Credit Suisse First Boston Limited.

13th March, 1987

COMPANY NOTES

Courts (Furniture) PLC, a British furniture retailer, said it would close its Australian operations on March 28 after 17 years of operation there, because of continuing losses. The company has 11 stores in Queensland and the Northern Territory.

IBM Deutschland GmbH, the West German subsidiary of International Business Machines Corp., said revenue fell 9 percent to 12 billion Deutsche marks (\$6.49 billion) in 1986 as a result of currency exchange factors, weaker demand in the second half and price competition. The company did not disclose profit figures.

Kidston Gold Mines Ltd. of Australia said operating profit rose 19 percent to 60.73 million Australian dollars (\$41.3 million) in 1986. The company, which began operations in 1985, said sales in the fourth quarter rose 34 percent to 134.5 million dollars.

Quintec Corp. of the United States said Dai-ichi Kangyo Bank Ltd. of Japan would buy 226,315 shares of Quintec common stock, or 6.7 percent, for \$10 million, or \$19 a share. It said the two companies also agreed to share the results of their optical disk research.

Renold Corp. of New Zealand said it sold its 10.83 percent stake in NZI Corp., a New Zealand insurance company, to Brierley Investments Ltd. for 207.7 mil-

lion New Zealand dollars (\$118 million). The sale consisted of 74.9 million shares and 2,095 warrants valued at 1,709 dollars apiece.

Supermarkets General Corp., the eighth largest U.S. retail food chain, has received other purchase inquiries after a \$41.75-a-share, or \$16 billion, offer by Dart Group Corp., a company spokesman said. Supermarkets General said it had retained Shearson Lehman Brothers Inc. to advise it on the Dart offer. The spokesman said he did not know the identities of the other interested companies.

Taft Broadcasting Co.'s board unanimously rejected a \$1.34 billion offer led by the vice chairman, Dudley S. Taft, to buy back control of the company founded by his father 28 years ago. A statement said that the \$145-a-share offer was inadequate. The offer was made jointly by Mr. Taft and Narragansett Capital Inc., an investment banking concern based in Providence, Rhode Island.

Telefon AB L.M. Ericsson said one of its units won a contract valued at \$7.5 million from the West German telephone company. The contract brings the value of orders signed with the Bundespost in the past few days to \$47.5 million. The latest order for Ericsson Information Systems is for 2,000 Alfaskop computer terminals to be supplied over the next two years, the company said.

FUJITSU: U.S. Aides Seek to Halt Sale of Chip Maker

(Continued from Page 1)

reached with Japan last July under which Japan agreed to sharply increase its purchases of American semiconductors and to stop "dumping" Japanese chips — or selling them below cost — in the American market.

But U.S. trade officials and U.S. chip makers have cited evidence that Japan has not kept its promise.

Last October Fujitsu agreed to buy 80 percent of Fairchild from Schlumberger Ltd. The price was not disclosed, but it has been estimated to be around \$200 million.

Fairchild, a pioneer in the chip industry, has atrophied in recent years and like many other chip makers has been grappling with losses. In the fourth quarter of last year, Schlumberger took a \$464 million charge against earnings on the pending sale of Fairchild, and in 1985 Fairchild's problems resulted in a \$484 million charge. By comparison, Schlumberger bought Fairchild in 1979 for \$425 million.

But Fairchild is respected for

technology in areas where Japan is relatively weak, especially the production of logic circuits, which perform high-speed calculations. Fairchild is particularly known for a special type of semiconductor, called emitter-coupled logic chips, that are used widely in large mainframes and supercomputers.

What seems to be of most concern to those who oppose the sale is a feeling that the Fairchild acquisition would be the first of many that ultimately could put much of the American semiconductor industry under Japanese control. They say that the American semiconductor companies have been weakened by years of unfair Japanese trade practices, so that now they are having to sell out to the Japanese.

Some semiconductor executives also oppose the sale because it would give Fujitsu access to Fairchild's extensive domestic distribution network.

Those who favor the sale dismiss the government's fears as exaggeration.

A Japanese Embassy official said

Mr. Baldrige's view seemed "illogical." Fairchild, he noted, is already controlled by Schlumberger, which is controlled by a French family.

Fairchild's management has argued that the transaction would strengthen Fairchild and help keep jobs in the United States.

U.S. officials said the takeover would be discussed within weeks by the Economic Policy Council, whose chairman is Treasury Secretary James A. Baker 3d. The panel consists of cabinet and White House officials involved in economic issues.

The officials said they thought that Mr. Baker supported the takeover but that he could find himself in the minority.

Svenska Bank To Deal Futures

Reuters

STOCKHOLM — Svenska Handelsbanken said Thursday that it would begin trading in stock futures with fixed maturity dates beginning March 19.

Trading is to start in four stocks — Svenska Cellulosa AB, Forskrings AB Skandia, AB Volvo and Pharmacia AB. Each futures contract is for 1,000 shares and with fixed terms of three and six months.

The bank did not say whether the futures instruments would be open to foreign investors, who are only allowed to own so-called unrestricted shares in Swedish companies. The Swedish central bank said last month that foreigners, when individually approved, could trade in share options.

TECHNOLOGY: New Oil Rigs

(Continued from first finance page)

shipment of the oil through the Brent pipeline system to the oil terminal at Sullom Voe in the Scottish Shetlands.

The cost of supporting such a full production platform in deeper water would be prohibitive except in huge fields, engineers found. That led to the modifications for the current project, a \$400 million tension-leg well platform announced in February for the Green Canyon Block 184 field in the Gulf of Mexico. It will be 1,760 feet of water, far deeper than would be feasible for a fixed platform or even the original tension-leg technology.

Engineers were able to adapt the system to deeper water by taking most of the production equipment off the floating platform and putting it on a smaller, fixed platform 1/2 mile away. The two units will be connected with three main pipelines. There will be accommodations for 40 workers on the main platform, and 32 on the support structure.

The redesign will allow the Green Canyon platform to be

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DIVIDEND NOTICE

The board of directors resolved to declare an interim dividend based on the income earned during the period ended November 30, 1986 payable on March 13, 1987 in an amount of U.S. \$0.522 per share, on the number of shares on record at February 27, 1987.

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CURRENCY MARKETS

Central Bank Rumors Deflate Dollar

NEW YORK—The dollar finished mostly lower Thursday, despite a rise in U.S. retail sales. Dealers said they were wary that the Federal Reserve would intervene if the currency gained too much.

The dollar enjoyed a brief rally on news of a much better-than-expected 4.1 percent rise in retail sales in February. But the rally faded when closer examination showed the figures to be mixed.

Unconfirmed reports Wednesday that the Federal Reserve was making phone calls or intervening when the dollar rose above 1.87 Deutschmarks helped dampen the rally.

Whispering rumors in London on Wednesday that the Bank of England sold sterling when the pound rose above \$1.60 also pushed down the British currency.

In New York, the dollar slipped to 1.8583 DM from 1.8610 DM on Wednesday, to 1.8537 yen from 1.8575 yen, and to 6.1840 French francs from 6.1860 francs. The pound fell to \$1.5870 from \$1.5930.

In London, the dollar fell to 1.8598 DM from 1.8715 on

London Dollar Rates

Currency	Unit	Rate
Deutschmark	100	1.8583
Swiss franc	100	1.8537
Japanese yen	100	6.1840
French franc	100	6.1860
Pound sterling	100	1.5870

Wednesday, and to 153.60 yen from 153.75. It gained against the pound, however, which slipped to \$1.5875 from \$1.5905.

Traders said that although the M-1 fell \$600 million in U.S. in latest week

M-1 Fell \$600 Million in U.S. in Latest Week

NEW YORK—The narrowest measure of U.S. money supply, M-1, fell \$600 million to a seasonally adjusted \$738 billion in the week ended March 2, the Federal Reserve said Thursday.

The previous week's level had been revised up by \$100 million, while in February's wider measures, M-2 fell \$1.6 billion and M-3 rose \$3 billion.

4.1 percent rise in U.S. retail sales was much stronger than had been forecast, the retail news was mixed enough to neutralize its effect on the dollar. The non-auto component of spending rose just 1.5 percent last month. In addition, January's fall in retail sales, originally reported at 5.8 percent, was revised downward to 7.4 percent.

But dealers said that the overwhelming factor influencing the market at the moment is the apparent resolve of U.S., British, West German and Japanese authorities to keep currencies stable.

"The G-6 accord has tied our hands," one dealer said.

Traders said reports of central bank operations, although unsubstantiated, were enough to cool Wednesday's strong surge by the dollar and the pound.

In other European trading, the dollar was fixed at 1.8567 DM in Frankfurt, down slightly from 1.8580 DM on Wednesday, and at 6.1880 French francs in Paris, up slightly from 6.1825, in Zurich, the dollar closed at 1.5553 Swiss francs, down from 1.5568 on Wednesday. (Reuters, UPI)

Traders Say Fed Intervened to Lower Dollar

Agence France-Press

NEW YORK—The Federal Reserve Board has intervened on the foreign-exchange market to stabilize the dollar against the Deutsche mark, inaugurating an agreement signed in Paris last month by six major industrial powers, traders said.

The intervention, which surprised many traders, came Wednesday afternoon as the Deutsche mark was showing signs of weakness. The dollar, which had risen to 1.8735 DM, its highest level since Jan. 13, quickly dipped below 1.86 DM and closed at 1.861.

The Fed intervened when the dollar reached 1.8720 DM, traders said.

Finance ministers of the United States, Japan, West Germany, Britain, France and Canada agreed Feb. 22 to cooperate to stabilize currencies.

DEALERS: The Currency Market's Resources Dwarf Government Reserves

(Continued from first finance page)

reserves are tiny compared to the size of the market.

Last year, a three-government study of foreign exchange trading in New York, London and Tokyo found that \$188 billion in currencies was being traded every day in those three financial centers, about double a highly regarded private estimate completed two years earlier.

With its international financial tradition and its placement in a time zone between Tokyo and New York, London is the hub of foreign exchange markets. In last year's survey, London accounted for \$90 billion daily, while New York had \$50 billion and Tokyo \$48 billion.

But if there was speculation against the pound, for example, Britain would be defending the currency with foreign exchange reserves that stood at about \$22 billion at the end of last year.

The size of today's global foreign-currency market means that the value of a pact among the major industrial nations is suspect, unless the governments agree to basic policy shifts, analysts say. Currency accounts are only high-level check-leading exercises that, at best, can lend weight to existing trends in the market.

For example, the meeting of the so-called Group of Five major industrial nations at New York's Plaza Hotel in September 1985, often deemed a great success, had little if any effect on rates, according to Brendan Brown, chief international economist at County NatWest Capital Markets Ltd. in London.

The decline in the dollar had begun the previous February and merely continued afterward.

"I'm entirely prepared to believe that the dollar, Deutsche mark and yen rates would be exactly the same today if the Plaza meeting never took place," Mr. Brown said.

In the wake of the Paris meeting, the currency markets have stabilized. Dealers say some calming of the market was inevitable because the biggest part of the dollar's decline, about 40 percent against the yen and Deutsche mark in the past two years, has run its course for now.

They also point out that dealers themselves wanted a respite. "Peo-

ple are just tired," one trader noted. "They're tired of getting all the late-night calls."

How long the uneasy calm will last is uncertain. But everyone agrees that perceptions in the foreign exchange market, not vague government pronouncements, will be the crucial verdict.

The activity in the Barclays dealing room helps explain the nature of the business and what influence about 10,000 dealers around the world have on exchange rates and national economies.

At 40, Trevor Cass, the chief manager, is walking history by the

several minutes. By 1970, telephone service had replaced the telex.

Then, by the beginning of this decade, video screens that allowed virtually instant worldwide access to another dealer's rate quotes had become the international standard, and could even be used to effect trades.

"The technology has changed everything," Mr. Cass said. "And the technology creates volatility," because news and even rumors are translated into currency prices at lightning speed.

For example, when U.S. Treas-

ure, selling a currency on slightly more favorable terms to one bank than it acquired that currency from another bank. Most profits, however, come from positioning, the successful anticipation of short-term movements, and limiting long-term exposure.

For example, last Wednesday, Barclays bought £100 million, equivalent to \$156 million at the time, on expectations the pound would rise against the dollar. It made about \$300,000 when sterling rose one-third of a cent.

The average purchase price of the position was \$1.5635 a pound. The dealer decided that if the market price fell by one-tenth of a cent, it would sell and cut their loss. The hoped-for gain was one-quarter of a cent, at which point they would sell and take their profit.

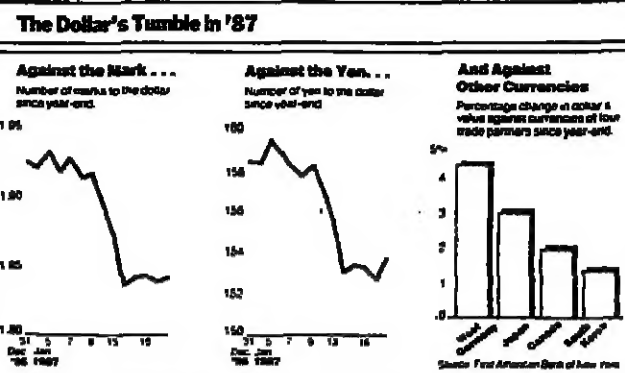
Over the course of the afternoon, the pound rose to \$1.5670. The Barclays desk had guessed correctly and began paring its position once it reached its target, selling to other banks in \$5 million and £10 million chunks to avoid tipping its hand.

"Moves like that are what this market is all about," explained Mr. Daglish, assistant chief dealer. "A tiny play with a large amount of money. Add all these up, around the world, and you've got a huge market that's open 24 hours a day."

The £100 million position was a big one, based partly on the collective judgment of the Barclays dealers. But one of its computer-generated charts, showing the market's past reactions to rate movements, also indicated that the pound should rise over the next few hours.

Kevin Moore finished his schooling in London's East End at the age of 16 and joined Barclays. Today, he is a 27-year-old senior floor trader. "I look older, don't I?" Mr. Moore said. "That's because I've been doing this for years."

The traders start at 7:30 A.M. and leave about 6 P.M. Lunches are rare and they carry hand-held monitors that constantly flash rate changes. Some traders keep them at their desks. It's a high-pressure life, but with a high-ranking salary. For a veteran trader, salary and bonuses total \$100,000 to \$500,000 a year, with the U.S. banks typically paying more than British and most other banks. A trader's peak years are said to be 28 to 32.



Although governments want currency stability, 'We want volatility. That's how we make money. We thrive on it.'

—Steve Daglish, Barclays Bank trader

standards of the foreign exchange business. To be sure, the simplest version of currency trading goes back thousands of years to the money changers of biblical times. But the modern industry really began in 1972 when the post-war system of fixed exchange rates collapsed.

Mr. Cass started as a trader in 1965, a few years after the telex replaced cablegrams as the means for handling trans-Atlantic transactions. Only the term "cable," for the dollar-pound exchange rate, has been retained. The telex meant that the time required to complete a transaction went from a few hours

to several minutes. By 1970, telephone service had replaced the telex.

Then, by the beginning of this decade, video screens that allowed virtually instant worldwide access to another dealer's rate quotes had become the international standard, and could even be used to effect trades.

THE EUROMARKETS

Conventional FRNs Plunge as Traders Sell

LONDON—Prices for conventional dollar floating rate notes slumped Thursday as much as a full point in the Eurobond market on heavy professional selling.

"Today has been irrational, irresponsible—possibly the worst day in years has been a dire six months for the floating market," commented a senior FRN trader at a British bank.

Republic of Ireland FRNs were market sharply down in initial trading and market nervousness about the possibility of other sovereign or supranational paper.

Dealers attributed the falls to aggressive selling by a few leading U.S. investment banks of paper they did not actually own, but planned to buy later for a profit at the lower levels they helped create.

FRN dealers said the Irish issues

had been singled out—as the U.S. and Canadian bank issues were most recently—as the market's most vulnerable sector to such short-selling.

Fears about the Irish economy following the recent election prompted a sell-off of Ireland paper Thursday, with issues in both dollars and Deutsche marks tumbling by a full point or more.

"A handful of professional houses are targeting the weak paper, shorting it aggressively, a senior FRN market participant said.

This is just starting the domino effect with basically sound paper also starting to roll with it."

The FRN market has been suffering from acute contraction of liquidity and a subsequent drain of investor confidence since the collapse in the market for perpetual,

or undated, FRNs began late last year.

Since then, FRN specialists noted, retail interest has been sparse or completely absent and the stagnant market for floating rate paper has become increasingly vulnerable to manipulation, with new borrowers unwilling to test their ability to attract investors.

Floating rate debt of U.S. and Canadian banks came under pressure last month when fears resurfaced about their loan exposure to Latin American countries.

Although floating rate paper from better regarded borrowers such as Britain managed to finish the day only 10 basis points down, other sovereigns, such as Sweden, and supranationals, such as Eurofinance, suffered heavier losses, FRN dealers said.

SAS Seeks Access To U.S. Market

Reuters

OSLO—Denmark, Norway and Sweden have jointly proposed de-regulating air fares between Scandinavia and the United States in exchange for greater access to the domestic U.S. airline market, Norwegian officials said.

The proposal, given to officials of the Federal Aviation Administration in Washington by a delegation from the three countries' transport ministries, was seen in the industry as a major concession to demands by U.S. airlines to deregulate air fares to Scandinavia.

The proposal requests that the Scandinavian Airlines System, owned by the governments of Sweden, Denmark and Norway, be allowed to compete freely in the U.S. market. Initial U.S. reaction to the proposal has been positive, officials said. Industry sources said the plan would lower sharply fares between Scandinavia and the United States.

Thursday's OTC Prices

via The Associated Press

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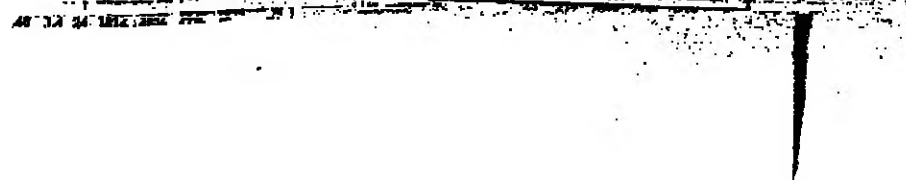
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SPORTS

Missouri Is Upset
In NCAA Opener

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
INDIANAPOLIS — Byron Larkin scored 29 points and unheralded Xavier pulled off the first upset of the NCAA tournament Thursday, defeating Missouri, 70-69, in a first-round game in the Midwest regional.

COLLEGE BASKETBALL

Larkin made two free throws with 31 seconds to play to give the Musketeers a 70-66 lead over Missouri.

In Charlotte, North Carolina, Carven Holcombe scored 30 points and Texas Christian defeated Marshall, 76-60, in the East regional of the National Collegiate Athletic Association tournament.

Xavier, 19-12, broke Missouri's nine-game winning streak. Missouri ended the season 24-10.

Hardy scored 20 points to lead Missouri while Derrick Chievous added 16 for the Tigers.

Xavier's Stan Kimbrough, who scored 14 points, made the first five points of the second half and the Musketeers took a 41-32 lead with 47:23 remaining. But with Hardy scoring seven quick points, Missouri tied the game at 45.

Xavier led, 50-48, with 7:40 remaining when Larkin began a string of eight straight Xavier points and the Musketeers pulled ahead, 62-54, with 4:46 to play. Missouri rallied again in the final minutes.

The game against Marshall marked the first appearance in the NCAA tournament since 1971 for TCU, 24-6.

The Horned Frogs took control midway through the first half. TCU scored 12 consecutive points to turn a 16-12 deficit into a 24-16 advantage. Holcombe, the Southwest Conference player of the year,

and Larry Richard each scored five points in the run.

TCU, the SWC regular-season champion, led at halftime, 38-27. The Horned Frogs shot 73 percent from the field in the half and forced Marshall into 11 turnovers.

Marshall, the Southern Conference champion, closed within 48-41 with 14 minutes left, but TCU responded with an 8-1 run to push the lead back to 14 points. Marshall, 25-6, couldn't get closer than nine points the rest of the way.

(UPI, AP)

In Wednesday's first-round games of the National Invitational Tournament, AP reported:

Nebraska 78, Marquette 76: In Lincoln, Nebraska, Brian Carr hit a 10-foot (3-meter) jump shot with one second left for Nebraska. After Marquette's Kevin Johnson and Tony Smith made 3-point field goals in the final 53 seconds to tie the game, Carr drove in from the right side and was fouled as he made the game-winning shot. He intentionally missed his free throw. Bernard Day scored 18 points without missing a shot for Nebraska.

Boise State 62, Utah 61: In Boise, Idaho, Utah's Albert Springs missed two free throws with one second remaining. Tommy Connor of Utah had hit his third three-point shot of the game with 1:01 left to make it 60-59. After a shot, Boise State's Mike Sanor scored the winning basket off an offensive rebound. Utah's Chris Fulton scored with 13 seconds left to make it 62-61. After a missed Boise State free throw, Utah grabbed the rebound and Springs got clear for a lay-up, but he fouled. Greg Dodd had 15 points for Boise State.

Washington 98, Montana State 90, OT: In Bozeman, Montana, Greg Hill scored 11 of his 26 points in overtime to lead Washington, 98-90, in a 15-foot jump shot by the 7-foot center Chris Welp with four seconds remaining in regulation time tied the game at 80.

Washington 98, Montana State 90, OT: In Bozeman, Montana, Greg Hill scored 11 of his 26 points in overtime to lead Washington, 98-90, in a 15-foot jump shot by the 7-foot center Chris Welp with four seconds remaining in regulation time tied the game at 80.

The Horned Frogs took control midway through the first half. TCU scored 12 consecutive points to turn a 16-12 deficit into a 24-16 advantage. Holcombe, the Southwest Conference player of the year,



Marquette's Kevin Johnson isn't looking as Brian Carr tries a steal in Nebraska's 78-76 NIT victory at Lincoln.

Walton's Return From Latest Injury Heartens Celtics

The Associated Press

BOSTON — It was an undistinguished, cameo appearance by an aging star. His teammates were just happy Bill Walton was back.

"Thank God he's healthy," said the Boston forward Kevin McHale. "It's hard to describe it, but he gives us so much. Bill's got a big heart. He loves the game."

"His biggest problem is his feet, not his heart," said McHale.

Walton had missed the entire National Basketball Association season, 61 games, with a painful right ankle. The back-up center was activated before the Celtics' 118-109 victory Wednesday night over

NBA FOCUS

the Phoenix Suns and was scoreless with one rebound, a turnover and a steal in four minutes.

"Bill is a very skilled player," McHale said. "He won't lose those skills. It just takes time to brush up on them."

The 34-year-old Walton underwent surgery Dec. 17 in which particles were removed from his ankle.

Now, if he can stay healthy, he can give Boston a fresh body to spell the starting center, Robert Parish. Last season, when Walton was named the NBA's outstanding

sixth man, Parish averaged 31.7 minutes per game. This season, he is averaging 37.4 minutes.

"If Walton can play without pain and get back into good shape, I think our chances are good" to do well in the playoffs, Larry Bird, the Boston forward, said. "The main thing we need to do now is give Robert some rest."

Walton, who had missed three full seasons with foot problems after being the NBA's most valuable player in 1978, was optimistic after Wednesday night's return in which he played the last 2:30 of the first quarter and the first 1:51 of the second.

"It feels good right now and better every day," said Walton, who was traded to Boston before the 1985-86 season.

The Celtics coach, K.C. Jones, said he would have liked to use Walton more against Phoenix, but the game was too close.

"It'll take time, but K.C. will work him in gradually," Bird said.

"It was good to see him back."

In the game, the Celtics erased a six-point deficit by scoring 20 straight points in the fourth quarter, 10 by McHale. He led all scorers with 36 points.

Walter Davis led Phoenix with 31 points and Larry Nance had 26.

Woody Hayes: A Remarkable Coach, a Ferocious Temper

The Associated Press

COLUMBUS, Ohio — Woody Hayes, a tough, grim taskmaster on the sidelines, was remembered Thursday as being quite the opposite once the game and the practices were over.

"He was a tremendously different person off the field. He knew everybody's name and always had a word of advice. On the field, he was quite demanding, to say the least," Earle Bruce, now the coach at Ohio State, said.

Hayes died of a heart attack Thursday. He had suffered two strokes and a heart attack in 1984 and 1985. He also suffered a heart attack in 1974, four years before his coaching career ended.

Archibald Griffin, a time Heisman Trophy winner who played for Hayes for four years, said, "I just remember how Coach Hayes cared for people. He was unreal in that kind of way. He was a great, great man. His passing was something I thought I would be prepared for, but it still hit me pretty hard. He was a father figure to me."

Bruce, speaking by telephone from Florida, said, "What sticks out in my mind right now are all the good things he did for his former players and coaches. He always had a lot of time for them." Bruce played under Hayes and later was one of his assistants.



Woody Hayes during the 1978 incident that led to his dismissal.

Bo Schenckel, another former Hayes assistant who is now the coach at archival Michigan, said: "He was my mentor and I was very close to him. He would want you to remember him as a hard-working, dedicated man with tremendous honesty and

integrity, a great teacher, a great influence on the men that he coached. I think those things are the most important to him, not records and championships."

But the records and the championships were there for Hayes, the son of a secondary school superintendent, born in Clifton, Ohio, on Feb. 14, 1913.

Hayes compiled a record of 238-72-10 in 33 seasons at Denison University (1946-48), Miami of Ohio (1949-50) and Ohio State (1951-78).

Only four coaches — Eddie Robinson (336), Paul Bryant (323), Amos Alonzo Stagg (314) and Glenn (Pop) Warner (313) — won more college football games.

In his 28 years at Ohio State, 13 of Hayes's teams won or shared the Big Ten Conference championship and eight of his squads went to the Rose Bowl.

Still, many football fans remember Hayes best for the controversies that swirled around him, many of them a result of the temper he admitted he never learned to control.

These were some of them:

• In 1956, his personal loans of about \$400 annually for five years to his players cost the school a one-year probation from the Big Ten Conference office and Rose Bowl ineligibility that season.

• In 1959, he engaged in a lockerroom altercation with two California sports writers that resulted in a dressing down for Hayes from the American Football Coaches Association ethics committee. One writer, Dick Shafer, said Hayes hit him and shoved him against a lockerroom wall after a 17-0 defeat by Southern California.

• In 1973, Ari Rogers, a Los Angeles Times photographer, charged that Hayes injured his face when, according to Rogers, the coach pushed the photographer's camera back in his face just before the 1973 Rose Bowl. Assault charges against Hayes were later dropped in a Pasadena court.

• In 1977, an ABC-TV cameraman, Mike Freeman, said Hayes punched him on the shoulder after an Ohio State fumble with four minutes left in a 14-6 victory by host Michigan. It led to Hayes's second probation from the Big Ten office.

• In 1978, Hayes slugged Charlie Braun on national television after the Clemson noseguard's interception late in the Buckeyes' 17-15 loss in the Gator Bowl. Hours later, Hayes was fired by the Ohio State athletic director, Hugh Hindman.

Hindman, a former Hayes player and assistant, later said, "The only thing I've had to do that was tougher was bury my dad. I still had great admiration and respect for him."

Politically, Hayes was a staunch Republican who often campaigned for Richard M. Nixon and Gerald R. Ford.

He volunteered for four trips to Vietnam and would have gone on a fifth, but stayed on campus to help quell anti-war riots.

Years later, President Ronald Reagan wrote Hayes: "I've always admired your achievements. You are the General Patton of college football."

Hayes, a popular speaker, offered a typical lecture in his philosophy of life when he spoke at Ohio State's winter commencement on March 21, 1986.

"There's nothing comes easy that's worth a dime," he said. "As a matter of fact, I never saw a football player make a tackle with a smile on his face. Never."

Hayes, who was married and had a son, underscored the importance of family life and said he worried about people who wait before they marry. "I talk to girls and they say, 'Well, I don't think I want to have children.' You know what I say to them? How did you get here?"

On Communism, Hayes said, "Now the Communists expect one thing. You should know this. He expects to conquer the world. And they're tough people. They're just as tough as they can be. And yet we got to live lives that are better than theirs."

SCOREBOARD

NCAA Results

First Round
Tennis: Christian 76, Marshall 69
Saville, Ohio 76, Missouri 69

NIT Results, Schedule

First Round
Nebraska 78, Marquette 76
St. Louis 85, Utah 61
Washington 98, Montana 90, OT

Le State, 16-15, vs. Villanova, 15-15
Shreve Island, 20-4, vs. Florida State, 18-10
Cleveland State, 24-7, vs. Tennessee-Chattanooga, 21-7

Bayler, 18-13, vs. Arkansas-Little Rock, 22-9
Auburn, 21-4, vs. Illinois State, 17-12
Jacksonville, 16-16, vs. Vanderbilt, 15-11
James Madison, 20-0, vs. Stephen F. Austin, 21-7

March 13
Seton Hall, 15-13, vs. Niagara, 20-9
Arkansas State, 21-12, vs. Arkansas, 18-13
Mississippi, 15-13, vs. Mississippi, 18-11
St. Peter's, 21-7, vs. St. Louis, 24-9
Green State, 18-16, vs. New Mexico, 25-9
Fullerton State, 17-12, vs. California, 18-14

SECOND ROUND
March 16, March 17

QUARTERFINALS
March 20, March 21

SEMI-FINALS (at New York)
March 23

CHAMPIONSHIPS (at New York)
March 25

European Soccer

French First Division
Lyon 1, Bordeaux 1; Auxerre 1, Saint-Etienne 1; Marseille 1, Nantes 1; Lens 1, Lille 1; Monaco 1, Paris 1; Saint-Germain 1, Toulouse 1; Nantes 1, Lille 1; Marseille 1, Nantes 1; Lens 1, Lille 1; Monaco 1, Paris 1; Saint-Germain 1, Toulouse 1

Second Round
March 16, March 17

Quarterfinals
March 20, March 21

Semifinals
March 23

Championships
March 25

Exhibition Baseball

Washington's Results
St. Louis 4, Pittsburgh 2
Detroit 4, Philadelphia 3
Boston 4, Milwaukee 4
Cleveland 4, New York 1
Chicago 4, San Diego 1
San Francisco 4, California 7
Seattle 2, Texas 1
N.Y. Mets 4, Philadelphia 3

Basketball

NCAA Tournament Schedule

First Round
March 12, at Charlotte, North Carolina
North Dakota, 25-7, vs. Middle Tennessee State, 25-4

Second Round
March 13, at Syracuse, New York
Purdue, 24-4, vs. North Carolina, 25-14
Virginia Tech, 21-10, vs. North Carolina State, 20-14
West Virginia, 25-7, vs. Western Kentucky, 25-4

March 14, at Charlotte
Syracuse, 34-4, vs. Georgia Southern, 30-18
Syracuse, 34-4, vs. Georgia Southern, 30-18

March 15, at Charlotte
N. Carolina-Penn. winner vs. New Mexico-Michigan winner

March 16, at Syracuse
Marshall winner

March 17, at Syracuse
Florida-N.C. State vs. Purdue-Northwestern winner

March 18, at East Rutherford, New Jersey
West Virginia-Kentucky winner vs. Syracuse-Georgia Southern winner

March 19, at East Rutherford
Championships

March 20, at East Rutherford
SOUTHEAST REGIONAL

March 21, at Birmingham, Alabama
New Orleans, 25-3, vs. Brigham Young, 21-18
Alabama, 24-4, vs. North Carolina A&T, 24-5
Illinois, 23-7, vs. Austin Peay, 19-11
Clemson, 21-4, vs. Alabama-Birmingham, 21-10

March 22, at Atlanta
Clemson, 25-5, vs. Southwest Missouri State, 25-5

March 23, at Houston, Texas
Oklahoma, 24-4, vs. Baylor, 24-4
Kentucky, 16-10, vs. Ohio State, 19-12

Second Round
March 16, at East Rutherford
Providence-UMass winner vs. Illinois-Austin Peay winner

March 17, at East Rutherford
New Orleans-BYU winner vs. Alabama-N.C. A&T winner

March 18, at Atlanta
Georgia Tech-Syracuse winner vs. Kentucky-Ohio State winner

March 19, at East Rutherford
Georgia Tech-Syracuse winner vs. Clemson-SW Missouri winner

March 20, at Louisville
SOUTHWEST REGIONAL

March 21, at Indianapolis
Duke, 22-8, vs. Texas A&M, 12-12
Auburn, 17-12, vs. San Diego, 24-5
Indiana, 24-4, vs. Portland, 15-15
March 22, at Rasmussen, Illinois

Hockey

National Basketball Association Standings

Eastern Conference
Atlantic Division
Boston 46, 142
Philadelphia 33, 56
Washington 27, 35
New York 20, 32
New Jersey 17, 44

Central Division
Detroit 41, 29
Atlanta 39, 31
Milwaukee 32, 32
Chicago 30, 32
Indiana 29, 34
Cleveland 28, 37

Western Conference
Midwest Division
Dallas 40, 142
Houston 39, 32
San Antonio 32, 30
Phoenix 29, 32
Portland 28, 37

Pacific Division
L.A. Lakers 49, 178
Portland 36, 34
Seattle 32, 32
Golden State 32, 32
Phoenix 29, 32
Portland 28, 37

Wednesday's Results
Chicago 92, Philadelphia 77
Boston 107, New York 91
Detroit 107, New York 91
Detroit 107, New York 91

March 12, at Seattle
UCLA, 24-4, vs. Central Michigan, 22-9
Virginia, 21-7, vs. Wyoming, 22-9

March 13, at Tucson, Arizona
Iowa, 27-4, vs. Santa Clara, 18-13
Texas A&M, 24-4, vs. Oklahoma, 19-11
Pittsburgh, 24-7, vs. Marshall, 20-9
Oklahoma, 22-9, vs. Tulsa, 20-7

Second Round
March 14, at Salt Lake City
UCLA, 24-4, vs. Central Michigan, 22-9
Virginia, 21-7, vs. Wyoming, 22-9

March 15, at Tucson
UCLA, 24-4, vs. Central Michigan, 22-9
Virginia, 21-7, vs. Wyoming, 22-9

March 16, at Salt Lake City
UCLA, 24-4, vs. Central Michigan, 22-9
Virginia, 21-7, vs. Wyoming, 22-9

March 17, at Salt Lake City
UCLA, 24-4, vs. Central Michigan, 22-9
Virginia, 21-7, vs. Wyoming, 22-9

March 18, at Salt Lake City
UCLA, 24-4, vs. Central Michigan, 22-9
Virginia, 21-7, vs. Wyoming, 22-9

March 19, at Salt Lake City
UCLA, 24-4, vs. Central Michigan, 22-9
Virginia, 21-7, vs. Wyoming, 22-9

March 20, at Salt Lake City
UCLA, 24-4, vs. Central Michigan, 22-9
Virginia, 21-7, vs. Wyoming, 22-9

March 21, at Salt Lake City
UCLA, 24-4, vs. Central Michigan, 22-9
Virginia, 21-7, vs. Wyoming, 22-9

March 22, at Salt Lake City
UCLA, 24-4, vs. Central Michigan, 22-9
Virginia, 21-7, vs. Wyoming, 22-9

March 23, at Salt Lake City
UCLA, 24-4, vs. Central Michigan, 22-9
Virginia, 21-7, vs. Wyoming, 22-9

March 24, at Salt Lake City
UCLA, 24-4, vs. Central Michigan, 22-9
Virginia, 21-7, vs. Wyoming, 22-9

March 25, at Salt Lake City
UCLA, 24-4, vs. Central Michigan, 22-9
Virginia, 21-7, vs. Wyoming, 22-9

March 26, at Salt Lake City
UCLA, 24-4, vs. Central Michigan, 22-9
Virginia, 21-7, vs. Wyoming, 22-9

March 27, at Salt Lake City
UCLA, 24-4, vs. Central Michigan, 22-9
Virginia, 21-7, vs. Wyoming, 22-9

March 28, at Salt Lake City
UCLA, 24-4, vs. Central Michigan, 22-9
Virginia, 21-7, vs. Wyoming, 22-9

March 29, at Salt Lake City
UCLA, 24-4, vs. Central Michigan, 22-9
Virginia, 21-7, vs. Wyoming, 22-9

March 30, at Salt Lake City
UCLA, 24-4, vs. Central Michigan, 22-9
Virginia, 21-7, vs. Wyoming, 22-9

March 31, at Salt Lake City
UCLA, 24-4, vs. Central Michigan, 22-9
Virginia, 21-7, vs. Wyoming, 22-9

April 1, at Salt Lake City
UCLA, 24-4, vs. Central Michigan, 22-9
Virginia, 21-7, vs. Wyoming, 22-9

April 2, at Salt Lake City
UCLA, 24-4, vs. Central Michigan, 22-9
Virginia, 21-7, vs. Wyoming, 22-9

April 3, at Salt Lake City
UCLA, 24-4, vs. Central Michigan, 22-9
Virginia, 21-7, vs. Wyoming, 22-9

April 4, at Salt Lake City
UCLA, 24-4, vs. Central Michigan, 22-9
Virginia, 21-7, vs. Wyoming, 22-9

April 5, at Salt Lake City
UCLA, 24-4, vs. Central Michigan, 22-9
Virginia, 21-7, vs. Wyoming, 22-9

April 6, at Salt Lake City
UCLA, 24-4, vs. Central Michigan, 22-9
Virginia, 21-7, vs. Wyoming, 22-9

April 7, at Salt Lake City
UCLA, 24-4, vs. Central Michigan, 22-9
Virginia, 21-7, vs. Wyoming, 22-9

April 8, at Salt Lake City
UCLA, 24-4, vs. Central Michigan, 22-9
Virginia, 21-7, vs. Wyoming, 22-9

Hockey

NHL Standings

Wales Conference
Patrick Division
Philadelphia 41, 21
NY Islanders 37, 28
Boston 32, 28
Washington 29, 31
Pittsburgh 26, 21
New York 24, 27

Adams Division
Montreal 36, 24
Buffalo 32, 28
Quebec 29, 28
Toronto 26, 21

Wales Conference
Norris Division
Detroit 30, 30
St. Louis 28, 28
Minnesota 28, 28
Chicago 27, 31
Toronto 26, 21

Wales Conference
Smythe Division
Edmonton 42, 30
Calgary 41, 27
Vancouver 36, 26
Los Angeles 32, 28
San Jose 29, 28

Wales Conference
Campbell Division
Hartford 36, 24
Montreal 32, 28
Buffalo 29, 28
Quebec 26, 21

Wales Conference
Wales Conference
Detroit 30, 30
St. Louis 28, 28
Minnesota 28, 28
Chicago 27, 31
Toronto 26, 21

Wales Conference
Smythe Division
Edmonton 42, 30
Calgary 41, 27
Vancouver 36, 26
Los Angeles 32, 28
San Jose 29, 28

Wales Conference
Campbell Division
Hartford 36, 24
Montreal 32, 28
Buffalo 29, 28
Quebec 26, 21

Wales Conference
Wales Conference
Detroit 30, 30
St. Louis 28, 28
Minnesota 28, 28
Chicago 27, 31
Toronto 26, 21

Wales Conference
Smythe Division
Edmonton

